



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-90-158
Wednesday
15 August 1990

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-90-158

CONTENTS

15 August 1990

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Cameroon

- * Bamenda Deaths Cost Biya Anglophone Support [London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL 15 Jun] . 1

Chad

- Habre Warns of Libyan Military Preparations [Ndamena Radio] 2
- Libyan Group Arrives for Commission Meeting [Ndamena Radio] 3
- Talks End [AFP] 4

EAST AFRICA

Kenya

- Statement Cites Envoy's 'Unethical' Behavior [KNA] 5
- Bishop Muge Dies in Car Crash; Kuria 'Saddened' [Nairobi TV] 5

Somalia

- Prime Minister on Italian Aid, Opposition Talks [Rome LA REPUBBLICA 10 Aug] 5
- Bomb Explosions at Iraqi, Libyan Embassies [London International] 6
- Demonstration at French Embassy, Two Injured [AFP] 6

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

- Minister Botha on Foreign Policy, Reforms [Hamburg DIE WELT 13 Aug] 7
- Inkatha's Buthelezi Interviewed on Current Issues [Johannesburg TV] 8
- Conservative Party Leader on 'Resistance' [SAPA] 12
- Van Der Merwe Comments [Johannesburg TV] 12
- East Rand Township Death Toll Reaches 99 [SAPA] 12
- GM Agreement To Increase Platinum Production [Johannesburg International] 13
- CSS Report Notes Fall in Decrease of GDP [SAPA] 13
- National Police Liaison Issue Unrest Report [SAPA] 13
- 14 Aug Press Review on Current Problems, Issues [THE CITIZEN 13 Aug, etc.] 14
- * ANC Report Alleges Police Brutality [SUNDAY STAR 15 Jul] 15
- * MDM Announces Consumer Boycott in Vaal [THE STAR 16 Jul] 15
- * Inkatha Spells Out Economic Policy [SUNDAY STAR FINANCE 15 Jul] 16
- * First Steps Toward Government-ANC 'Ceasefire' [SUNDAY STAR 15 Jul] 17

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

- UNITA Commentary Views MPLA-Namibian Plan [KUP] 19

Madagascar

- Reportage From South African President's Visit 20
- Economic Cooperation Agreement Signed [SAPA] 20

Links End '15 Years of Hostilities' [SAPA]	20
Comments From Visit [Johannesburg TV]	20
No ANC-NP 'Alliance' [SAPA]	21
De Klerk Departs [Antananarivo Radio]	21

Mozambique

Maputo Reports on Government-Renamo Peace Talks [Maputo Radio]	21
--	----

Seychelles

* Increased Cooperation Sought With Kenya [SEYCHELLES NATION 14 Jul]	21
* Police Training To Be Stepped Up [SEYCHELLES NATION 16 Jul]	22

Zambia

Kaunda Not To Resign Over Multiparty Demands [Johannesburg Radio]	23
FRG Writes Off Nation's Debt; Pledges Support [Lusaka Radio]	23
* Coupon System Said Marred by Corruption [TIMES OF ZAMBIA 7 Jul]	23
* Transportation Problems Drain Maize Surplus [London AFRICA ANALYSIS 8 Jun]	23
* Mealie Coupons Cost Increase [TIMES OF ZAMBIA 11 Jul]	24
* Drought-Related Starvation in Western Province [TIMES OF ZAMBIA 4 Jul]	24

WEST AFRICA

Burkina Faso

Compaore Interviewed on Liberia, Gulf Crises [AFP]	25
--	----

Liberia

Buchanan Evacuation Aborted; Embassy Attacks [London International]	25
Coverage of Rebel Prince Johnson's Status	26
Woewiyu Details Leader's Death [London International]	26
BBC Reports Johnson Alive	26
Johnson Interviewed; Woewiyu Comments [London International]	27
Meets Reporters in Monrovia [Lagos International]	27
FRG Embassy To Evacuate to Ivory Coast [AFP]	28

Nigeria

Army Spokesman on ECOWAS Liberian Force [PANA]	28
Report of 900 Troops [AFP]	28
National Oil Company To Seek Quota Increase [AFP]	28

Sierra Leone

ECOMOG Awaiting 'Green Light' Into Liberia [AFP]	29
Plans Aerial Reconnaissance [AFP]	29
Gambian Contingent Arrives [PANA]	29
Bundu Urges ECOMOG To Move 'Without Delay' [Accra Radio]	30
ECOWAS Force Aggravates Financial Problems [AFP]	30

Cameroon

* Bamenda Deaths Cost Biya Anglophone Support

90AF0515A London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL
in English 15 Jun 90 p 5

[Text] The killing by government troops of at least half a dozen demonstrators in Bamenda on 26 May has provoked a serious crisis for President Paul Biya. He can be grateful to the national football team, the Indomitable Lions, for beating world champions Argentina and creating a wave of national pride which will help him through.

Bamenda, Cameroon's eighth-largest city, is the home of John Fru Ndi, the bookshop-owner who is president of the Social Democratic Front (SDF), an opposition party that the government still insists is illegal.

Fru Ndi informed the authorities that the SDF was planning to hold a rally in Bamenda on Saturday, 26 May. This caused alarm in the Yaounde security establishment. Ibrahim Mbombo Njoya, the experienced and respected Minister of Territorial Administration, ordered all provincial governors to halt SDF demonstrations, on the grounds that the SDF is illegal (see Box). He travelled to Bamenda only to discover that local people were determined to go ahead with the demonstration. The government was terrified that anti-government demonstrations could spread, East German-style.

Njoya briefed his government colleagues on 24 May, informing them that the people of Bamenda were determined to have their demonstration. Government tactics then changed from banning the demonstration to making it as small as possible. When the ruling Cameroon People's Democratic Movement (CPDM) organised pro-government demonstrations some weeks earlier, using all its resources, it was able to mobilise a maximum of 20,000 people in Douala, Cameroon's first city. The government's fear was that the unofficial opposition rally in Bamenda might gather more people and humiliate the CPDM.

So the gloves came off. No less than 2,000 military or paramilitary troops were dispatched to Bamenda and put under the command of an officer of local origin, Colonel Hans Anago. Otherwise, the government did not trust local police or security forces to control the demonstrators. The soldiers were accompanied by crack units of the Brigade mixte mobile and the Groupe mobile d'intervention as well as other special units trained by Israeli advisers in the use of grenades, water-cannon, electric batons and other equipment which was eventually used in Bamenda.

Despite these massive numbers, military intelligence was poor. SDF officials managed to rally their supporters as planned on 26 May several miles from the spot where the security forces were deployed. As many as 30-40,000 people attended the demonstration, from Bamenda (whose population is only 100,000) and the surrounding

region. The government-controlled media put the figure at 20,000. The government forces, frustrated at having prevented the demonstration, attacked with water-cannon schoolchildren returning from the meeting billed as 'the official launch of the SDF.' The children answered with stones, and it was then that troops opened fire. The state-controlled media admitted six deaths, blaming them on rioters rather than on the army.

Government propaganda has tried to incite opinion in the rest of Cameroon against the English-speakers of the northwest. Hundreds of students detained in Yaounde after protesting against the Bamenda massacre were described in the official media simply as 'English-speakers.'

This misrepresents the true state of affairs. In fact, the group of SDF leaders tried in April (AC Vol 31 No 8) come from several regions of the country, and not just from the English-speaking provinces. Thus Maitre Yondo Black is from Douala, Jean-Marie Tekam is a Bamileke, Albert Mukong is from Bamenda, and others tried in April were Bassa and Beti. Similarly the 24 intellectuals who sent a memorandum to the president on 25 May, the day before the killings, warning about the tension in Bamenda, were careful to show that they represented all regions of the country.

Cracks are now appearing within the CPDM. Jean-Jacques Ekindi, the party boss in Douala, much feared by Biya, asked an audience which he was addressing to observe a minute's silence for the Bamenda dead. Significantly, he made the request in English. Ekindi is just one of many Cameroonian politicians who joined the ruling party only because there was no other channel for political expression in a one-party state. His fundamental sympathies have always been with the Union des populations camerounaises (UPC), the historic nationalist party.

Other politicians like Information Minister Henri Bandolo are clearly ill at ease with the government's hard line. Bandolo has been building himself a base in Douala, but he is Ewondo through his mother so he can also play that card. Others who are clearly unhappy with the way things are going include Georges Ngango, dismissed some months ago from the education ministry, and Ferdinand Oyono, the housing minister, once a close aide to Biya. All are irritated by the influence wielded by the military top brass. Relatively young and ambitious, they may break cover when they consider that their own political future is being threatened.

Among civilian politicians, the opponents of a multi-party system are closing ranks around Basile Ernah, the powerful Yaounde party boss. They are motivated largely by ethnic chauvinism and argue that every ethnic group should be able to enjoy the fruits of power in its turn. Just as the northerners 'ate' from government funds under President Ahmadou Ahidjo, now it is the turn of the Beti. They have the support of General Benoit Asso'o

Emane, commander of the Yaounde garrison and relative of President Biya, of Gen. Pierre Semengue, and of military chiefs from other tribes such as the one-armed Colonel Nyemeck Bissek (a Bassa) formerly in charge of military personnel matters, and Col. Mboussy Onana, a Bafia, who was until recently Cameroon's military attache in France. Senior officers like these have done very well out of Biya's government and have been handsomely rewarded. Many officers have built expensive mansions in their villages.

Other high-ranking officers might well have a different opinion on the Bamenda killings and on the political question. Colonel Anago will certainly be embarrassed by the Bamenda killings. Other English-speaking officers like Gen. James Tataw will also find the situation difficult.

Biya has lost what support he had from the English-speaking provinces. Key personalities including former vice-president John Foncha, an elder statesman, have signed a memorandum of complaint written by the local chiefs to condemn the Bamenda killings. Cameroon's only cardinal, Christian Wiyghan Tumi, who although archbishop of Garoua is from the north-west, presumably had a hand in the pastoral letter published at Pentecost, which criticised the government and the economic crisis. On 11 June he called a press conference to explain the pastoral letter, during which he made a call for a multi-party system and an end to censorship, as well as appealing for a change of economic policy.

Another key English-speaker who has made a coded criticism is the current speaker of the national parliament, Lawrence Shang-Fonka, who publicly asked the government's barons to bring home the money they have deposited in foreign bank accounts. He was merely echoing views expressed by International Monetary Fund director Michel Camdessus at a Yaounde press conference last December.

Biya has lost the support of English-speaking Cameroon for good. He has also lost Bamileke support since the killing of Maitre Pierre Bopda, from Bafoussam, who was shot dead at a road block on the day of Yondo Black's conviction. For the time being, though, people in the northwest and west are keeping a low profile, not wanting to provoke repression by any overt resistance.

This new seat of opposition must be counted in addition to the north, whose support Biya lost years ago, in spite of the recent release of prisoners held since the 1984 coup attempt.

The current round of budget cuts will not improve the government's narrow base of support. Money continues to leak abroad, and in late May French Cooperation Minister Jacques Pelletier pulled out of a trip to Yaounde in protest over the Bamenda killings, being replaced by an official. The French now stress that aid will be linked to specific and well-supervised programmes.

Yaounde sources describe Biya as being more disillusioned than ever. He gives every indication of having lost interest in government. But the country's military leaders have been warned by Western contacts that they cannot expect any aid in the event of a coup.

Biya's main interest, in fact, is events in Mvomeka'a, his home village, where an airport, hospital and other facilities now stand. That and football, where the victory of the national team in Biya's presence has been a boost. Biya has personally dealt with the personnel and financial problems which have hampered the Cameroonian team, and so he can take personal credit for their victory. Officials and players lack confidence in Sports Minister Dr Joseph Foffe, Biya's friend and former team-mate in their cycling days.

Single or Multi?

Article 3 of the constitution states that political parties may compete for votes in conformity with the law. However, according to a 1967 law, no political association is permitted to function without a government licence. The authorities are bound to reply to any request to register a party within two months.

John Fru Ndi of Bamenda applied last March for the accreditation of a political party, the Social Democratic Front (SDF). He informed the authorities that he intended the SDF to operate irrespective of the government's response—or lack of response—to an application he made to the governor of Bamenda.

In the meantime, a military court in Yaounde tried a group of pro-democracy activists accused of subversion, although they were not charged in connection with their efforts to found a new party. They included a former chairman of the Bar Association, Maitre Yondo Black, and Jean-Marie Tekam, a former professor at Yaounde University. Albert Mukong, a veteran political activist and former political prisoner from Bamenda, was found not guilty.

Almost all Cameroon's lawyers backed the accused, led by Bernard Muna, son of the former speaker of the National Assembly and current chairman of the Bar Association. Muna openly criticised the one-party system and threw his support behind the SDF (AC Vol 31 No 8).

Chad

Habre Warns of Libyan Military Preparations

AB1408224390 Ndjamenia Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 13 Aug 90

[Excerpts] The regular session of the Central Committee of the National Union for Independence and Revolution [UNIR] opened this morning at the Consular Chamber. Long live UNIR, long live Hissein Habre, founding chairman of the UNIR! Those were the revolutionary songs that welcomed the founding chairman of our great

mobilizing movement, El Hadj Hissein Habre, upon his arrival at the Consular Chamber. [passage omitted]

President Hissein Habre made an important introductory speech in which he outlined the great policies.

This session is aimed at assessing achievements made since the last Congress. For the founding chairman, it was an opportunity to make a critical examination of UNIR's activities, an opportunity to point out errors that must be rectified—all this is necessary—and to take new initiatives that are necessary. Generally, the domestic political and social situation is good and the founding chairman expressed satisfaction about this. [passage omitted]

The Chadian-Libyan conflict, from the diplomatic and military aspects, was also discussed by the founding [words indistinct] so that the members of the UNIR Central Committee are aware of the real stake:

[Begin Habre recording] I shall now touch on the Libyan challenge, which has mainly jeopardized our territory's integrity, our sovereignty, and our freedom. As you are aware, it has two aspects, diplomatic and military. The diplomatic aspect tries to solve the problem through peaceful means [passage indistinct] be it within the framework of the OAU ad hoc committee, on a bilateral level, or through the mediation of other countries.

And elsewhere, efforts are continually being made. We have signed a cease-fire agreement. We have restored our diplomatic relations. We have signed the Algiers Accord. [Passage indistinct] within the framework of the Algiers Accord, and the joint commission is expected to be held here in Ndjamen. A lot of individual initiatives have been made, in particular at the level of some heads of state. The partial conclusion is that (?we are still making) diplomatic efforts, and achievements have been made, such as the restoration of diplomatic relations and the signing of the Algiers Accord, which is very important. [passage indistinct]

When two countries are in conflict and want to settle it, each side has to move toward the other; but Libya does not want to do so and wants us to. I do not know why. I have just told you that the joint commission will meet and we will see what happens. We are not optimistic, but we must not stay idle. We will see. Let us hope that the [words indistinct] in everyone's interests. But, of course, we have no illusions. That is the diplomatic and political aspect.

Now, the military aspect. This aspect is very important because it shows us the degree of [words indistinct] and the degree of Libya's goodwill. On the military level, since we signed the cease-fire agreement, the Libyans never respected any of the commitments they made. They have continued to violate our territorial integrity. They have continued to carry out aggression against our (?country). Terrorist activities have continued. [passage indistinct]

Libya has gathered [words indistinct] for its propaganda, saying that it is a war among the Chadians themselves, who are fighting among themselves, and that Libya does not have any hand in it. But we know the truth. [Passage indistinct] Mauritians, Malians, and with all the means that Libya has placed at the disposal of that country [passage indistinct] with its active complicity, I will even say its participation. Consequently, we must not have illusions.

It is normal that we should continue to have dialogue. Never must we reject dialogue. Libya (?wants) war; therefore, let us face war, as we have been doing [words indistinct] because we cannot achieve what we have embarked upon to do, that is to (?rebuild) Chad, a country of freedom and democracy [passage indistinct]. We will be able to rise up to the challenge as long as we do what we must do. Let us throw in all our resources. It is the country's number one priority. We must all be mobilized. (?We must all feel concerned) materially and morally. [end recording]

Libyan Group Arrives for Commission Meeting

*AB1408201290 Ndjamen Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 13 Aug 90*

[Text] The Libyan delegation, led by the secretary for the People's External Liaison and International Cooperation Bureau, arrived early today in Ndjamen. It was welcomed on arrival by Mahamat Boukary, secretary of state for external relations, who was accompanied by Chadian Ambassador to France Ahmad Allam-mi; Ramdane Barma, diplomatic adviser to the president; and Michel Froud, permanent secretary for the Ministry of External Relations. That was the protocol aspect of the arrival of the Libyan delegation, which has come to attend the sixth Chad-Libya Joint Commission deliberations. This can be termed as the last chance commission for the Libyans. Michel Dabout of Radio Chad was at the opening session of the Chad-Libya Joint Commission this afternoon and now reports:

[Dabout] [Words indistinct] in a delicate context, as the minister of external relations, Acheikh ibn-Oumar, said not long ago at the opening of the deliberations. The context is difficult because Chadians, who have been aspiring for hope, are once again threatened by Libyan troops. The leader of the Chadian delegation did not hesitate to highlight the Chadian people's determination to face any form of aggression. Minister Acheikh ibn-Oumar, however, pointed out that in spite of this new aggression on the eastern part of the country, the Chadian people, who have the desire and are prepared to live in peace with countries of the region, will continue to pursue their policy of dialogue and open-handedness, the cornerstone of Chadian diplomacy, which falls within the general practice of the Chadian masses to make peace with their neighbors.

The minister of external relations pointed out that it is time for the two sides to review for the last time the various stumbling blocks in their relations and find

solutions to them; otherwise the territorial dispute between the two countries would be submitted to the International Court of Justice at The Hague. [words indistinct]

For his part, Mr. Jadallah 'Azzuz al-Talhi, the leader of the Libyan delegation and secretary of the People's External Liaison and International Cooperation Bureau, thanked the Chadian delegation and through it, the entire Chadian people for the warm reception [words indistinct] delegation on Chadian soil. He then expressed the hope that [words indistinct] of the current meeting. Apart from Mr. Jadallah 'Azzuz-al-Talhi, the Libyan delegation also includes (Saleh Muhammad al-Sham), director at the Africa Directorate of the People's External Liaison and International Cooperation Bureau; (Jes Salem Kuhana), secretary of the Libyan People's Arab Bureau in Chad; (Abderajam Sulayman), an official of the People's External Liaison and International Cooperation Bureau; (Bam Deldine Muhammad Raji), advisor at the People's External Liaison and International Cooperation Bureau; (Sule Mahamud Abulkasir), an official at the People's External Liaison and International Cooperation Bureau; and (Salem al-Mabur Said), an official at the People's External Liaison and International Cooperation Bureau.

The Chadian delegation included, apart from External Relations Minister Acheikh ibn-Oumar, the minister of information and civil orientation, Adoum Moussa Seif; Mr. (Buchar Seif Ader), executive secretary and permanent secretary of the Executive Bureau of the National Union for Independence and Revolution; Brahim Tidei, Chad's ambassador to Libya; Ahmad Allam-Mi, Chad's ambassador to France; (Padom Ismael), director general of the Ministry of National Education; Michel Proud, director general of the Ministry of External Relations; (Ramadam Tom), diplomatic advisor at the Presidency of the Republic; (Nassir), personal affairs director; (Madou), director of economic affairs at the Ministry of

External Relations; (Fakadi), director of international political affairs at the Ministry of External Relations; and (Ngili Coley).

Talks End

AB1508101290 Paris AFP in English 0058 GMT
15 Aug 90

[Text] Ndjamen, Aug 15 (AFP)—Chad plans to take its case to the International Court of Justice following the breakdown of talks with Libya over a long-standing border dispute, Chad's external relations minister said Tuesday [14 Aug]. A joint committee of delegates from Chad and Libya, meeting here since Monday, failed to make any progress, according to External Relations Minister Acheik ibn-Oumar, who headed the Chadian delegation to the talks.

He said the Libyan delegation had not accepted Chadian proposals to resolve their dispute over the Aouzou strip, in northern Chad, claimed by both countries. "Given these conditions, we have reached the conclusion that we can only turn to The Hague," seat of the World Court, he said.

A framework agreement signed on August 31, 1989, in Algiers directed the two countries to reach a political settlement to their territorial dispute. Within a year the issue would be brought before the International Court of Justice.

The Libyan delegation led by the foreign minister, Jadallah 'Azzuz al-Talhi, decided to cut short its stay in Chad and was expected to be back in Libya Wednesday morning, Mr. Acheik said. He accused Libya of using the Algiers Accord to obtain the release of its prisoners of war while refusing to seek an overall settlement. Earlier this month, the Chad Government accused Libya of planning "total war" with support from Sudan. Mr. Acheik said Chad would await September 1 before presenting its case to the court. He said Chad would be requesting the removal of all Libyan troops from the Aouzou strip.

Kenya

Statement Cites Envoy's 'Unethical' Behavior

EA1408200090 Nairobi KNA in English 1745 GMT
14 Aug 90

[Text] Nairobi, 90 [dateline as received]—The ruling party, Kenya African National Union (KANU), is not amused by press reports that the U.S. ambassador to Kenya, Mr. Smith Hempstone, has been holding "social functions" with KANU's detractors, expellees and other opponents.

A statement released from KANU headquarters by the secretary-general, Mr. Joseph Kamotho, this afternoon said that Mr. Hempstone's behaviour "is not only impolitic but also blatantly unethical and unconventional."

Regarding Mr. Hempstone's allegations that his government had stopped aid to Kenya, Mr. Kamotho said that the ambassador does not represent the honesty and biases [as received] of the U.S. Government and Congress, especially following the recent visit by the assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Mr. Herman Cohen.

"Technical assistance and other forms of aid from the United States and any other developed country are neither essentially coercive nor are they such gestures tied to any political commitments or ideological blackmail," the statement said.

Saying that Kenya's sovereignty, independence and right to exist are not negotiable, the statements said that it was not in the interest of Kenya and her people for any person, alien or Kenyan, to try to compromise security of state by discussing it, in whatever fashion, whether hosted by Kenyans or by ambassadors representing friendly countries.

Bishop Muge Dies in Car Crash; Kuria 'Saddened'

EA1408212990 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1800 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Excerpt] The right Reverend Bishop Alexander Kipsang Muge has died. Bishop Muge died at 4:30 [pm] at a sharp bend along the Kipkaren-Lumanga road [western Kenya]. There were five occupants in the car. The bishop died on the spot, while the others were rushed to Uasin Gishu memorial hospital.

The accident occurred about 60 km from Eldoret town as they were travelling from Busia. The car was said to be overtaking a lorry before it smashed into an oncoming milk trailer. The other occupants are reported to be in serious condition.

On hearing of the death, the archbishop of the CPK [Church of the Province of Kenya], Manasses Kuria, said he was saddened by the news. [passage omitted]

Somalia

Prime Minister on Italian Aid, Opposition Talks

PM1408084690 Rome LA REPUBBLICA
in Italian 10 Aug 90 p 16

[Interview with Prime Minister Mohamed Ali Samantar by Vladimiro Odinzov in Mogadishu—date not given]

[Excerpts] "Italy has a very important role to play in the process of change in Somalia. And the choice we made when we decided to open dialogue with the opposition was certainly no accident because we think that Italy knows our situation better than other friendly countries. We have therefore chosen the Italian government to help promote national reconciliation and the recent statement by Foreign Minister De Michelis on the contacts which he has already established or which are being defined with London and Washington pleased us greatly although he was probably speaking in a more general way, referring to the whole situation in the Horn of Africa."

Somali Prime Minister Mohamed Ali Samantar sat relaxed in an armchair in a room in the Mogadishu Parliament where the debate on the new Constitution was taking place. His khaki bush jacket was reminiscent of his military past. Every so often he lit a Dunhill cigarette with a gold Dupont lighter and the showy Rolex on his wrist was also made of solid gold.

From the neighboring parliamentary hall came the sound of a heated debate—many deputies were absent and ran the risk of expulsion and losing their posts if they abandon the debate.

"Other countries, like Kuwait, offered us their good offices too," Samantar continued. "But both we and the opposition preferred Italy because we have faith in the sincerity of that offer for which we think there is no ulterior motive. De Michelis has also promised us that, in addition to encouraging these efforts, Italy is prepared to take part in rebuilding Somalia."

However, the prime minister immediately imposed conditions on international assistance and aid, stressing that "we Africans know our problems and are therefore asking friendly countries to help us not as they wish but without imposing anything. We must and want to find the solution to our problems ourselves and any foreign aid must be planned according to our needs, as we see them, not as the country helping us wishes, imposing on us what we need. [passage omitted]

After rejecting the accusation of the failure of the Marxist model in Somalia, maintaining that the revolution's point of reference was a socialism which respected every Somali Islamic tradition ("our government officials pray five times a day and make a pilgrimage to Mecca every year," he said), the prime minister explained the reasons which persuaded or forced the

government to seek dialogue with the opposition, both political and armed, accepting Italian and Egyptian mediation.

"As is known," Samantar said, "we have appointed a conciliation committee which so far comprises seven members, but there is provision to include religious representatives, intellectuals, and businessmen. And if our friends help us, we hope to succeed in convincing Mogadishu's peaceful opposition and the armed opposition to find a joint dialogue or a path to compromise." Nobody must be excluded, Samantar continued, because this government commission "is prepared to meet and have discussions with the opposition here in Mogadishu, in other regions, and even abroad. We have asked Italy and Egypt to establish these contacts with the opposition and to facilitate an initial meeting."

The prime minister stated (but some representatives of the opposition deny it emphatically) that the government has already had contacts with some signatories of the Manifesto and also with the armed guerrillas: "We have had indirect but positive contacts with leaders of the resistance in the north. Until recently, they and the Manifesto movement totally rejected dialogue, but we now have positive responses and I think that they will ultimately agree to talk. I personally know many of those men and I think that their position will eventually change and they will ultimately accept dialogue." [passage omitted]

Bomb Explosions at Iraqi, Libyan Embassies

*AB1408190790 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 14 Aug 90*

[From the "Focus On Africa" program]

[Text] Those OAU members who also belong to the Arab League have found themselves torn by the Gulf crisis. The OAU has condemned the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, but the event has provoked quite different passions in countries like Mauritania, Somalia, and Sudan. In all three countries, there have been demonstrations against American military moves to defend Saudi Arabia, while in Mogadishu, there has now been a bomb explosion outside the Iraqi Embassy with the claim that it is the work of sympathizers of the American action. From Mogadishu, Said Bakar telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] The bomb, which was placed at the front gate, partly destroyed the front wall of the embassy and shattered windows. Four people were injured. Fifteen minutes later, another explosive device, which was apparently aimed at the Libyan Embassy, missed its target, but it wrecked the front wall of a nearby building.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility, but a group which called itself the Voice of Muslims in Somalia handed out leaflets in which it accused the

Americans and their proxies of being behind the explosion. The group says the explosions are a prelude to what it called American aggression against both Islamic holy places and the Muslim world.

However, observers said [word indistinct] groups supported Saudi Arabia for the explosion. They see the explosion as a retaliation for Sunday's [12 Aug] damage inflicted on Saudi airline building by pro-Iraqi demonstrators.

Yesterday was the third successive day that demonstrators have taken to the streets in protest against what they see as American and Western interference in the Gulf crisis. Police have been deployed around the crowd to prevent them from marching to the Saudi Embassy and to other Saudi institutions. At one point, the police were compelled to shoot over the heads of the demonstrators, who were waving Iraqi flags and chanting anti-American slogans. One man was accidentally wounded. [end recording]

Demonstration at French Embassy, Two Injured

*AB1508085890 Paris AFP in English 0841 GMT
15 Aug 90*

[Text] Nairobi, Aug 15 (AFP)—An estimated 1,000 Somalis demonstrating in support of Iraq and against French policy in the Gulf, attacked the French Embassy in Mogadishu on Sunday [12 Aug], and slightly wounded two French nationals, diplomatic sources said here on Wednesday. During the demonstration, which lasted about two hours before police intervened, the demonstrators threw stones and burning objects at the embassy, and shouted anti-French slogans. The two French nationals were beaten and wounded as they worked to reinforce the fence round the embassy compound. Demonstrators also assembled outside the United States and Saudi Arabian embassies to demand "the withdrawal of foreign powers from the Gulf."

The diplomatic sources said that French officials were considering taking about 40 French nationals who live in Somalia into the embassy because the capital was in the grip of "total anarchy." During the last few months unexplained explosions have shaken the capital and bursts of gunfire have been heard at night diplomats there said.

Since March three foreign nationals have been killed in Mogadishu by armed groups, and a U.S. Marine corporal received a gunshot wound.

Foreign diplomats said that the attacks were carried out by the so-called "Red Berets," belonging to the personal guard of President Mohamed Siad Barre who is challenged by a growing political opposition movement. Presidential troops have suffered several defeat in the north of the country at the hands of the anti-government Somali National Movement.

Minister Botha on Foreign Policy, Reforms

AU1408123790 Hamburg DIE WELT in German
13 Aug 90 p 5

[Interview with Foreign Minister Roelof F. Botha by Thomas Knemeyer; place and date not given: "The Color of One's Skin Will No Longer Play a Role in South Africa in the Near Future"]

[Text] [Knemeyer] Would you have believed one year ago that so much could be achieved within one year?

[Botha] I was optimistic after the inaugural speech by President de Klerk in September 1989 had drawn a good response. I knew that we would reach agreement on a new South Africa on this basis. However, I did not expect everything to happen so fast. I expected a longer process. I am more optimistic today than ever before in my career.

I have no illusions about the many obstacles that still have to be overcome. However, the difference is that before the changes in our policy there was only violence, isolation, and economic decline. Today, I see a path toward a government that represents all people of South Africa. This would be the best guarantee for a secure future. This is possible now.

[Knemeyer] President Frederik de Klerk and you yourself have been received in accordance with the required protocol by heads of state and government in Europe and Africa. Has South Africa's isolation been overcome?

[Botha] Yes, mostly. We are breaking our isolation through close cooperation in certain spheres. Isolation in the sense that we are not welcome is over.

[Knemeyer] Will you open new embassies in the near future—in Africa and the East Bloc, for example?

[Botha] I must really ask myself where I must close down embassies in order to open new ones. There are a number of countries in East Europe that are important concerning trade and other relations. The same applies to Africa.

[Knemeyer] Did the policy of detente pursued by the superpowers have an impact here as well?

[Botha] Yes. The withdrawal of the Soviet Union from regional conflicts is one of the most important events since 1917. This is a dramatic and fundamental change in Soviet foreign policy. As a result, tension has been reduced in southern Africa. This was also an important factor in our decision to legalize organizations like the African National Congress [ANC], the Pan-Africanist Congress, and other organizations, and to release Mr. Mandela.

[Knemeyer] Let me come back to the ANC. The foreign policy spokesman of the ANC, Thabo Mbeki, has stated that foreign governments will have to make decisions concerning their South Africa policy dependent on ANC approval. How do you see this statement?

[Botha] I understand Thabo Mbeki in the sense that South Africa's foreign policy will no longer be exclusively determined by the government. However, after years of struggle against sanctions and efforts to improve our apartheid image, my ministry can finally sell a product today that meets with acceptance.

[Knemeyer] Does this mean that you would consult the ANC before making an important decision? Have you already met with Mr. Mbeki?

[Botha] I have met him frequently. However, such an informal relationship must develop gradually.

[Knemeyer] Does South Africa mainly concentrate on Europe or the United States?

[Botha] The major part of our trade is carried out with Europe—despite the fact that trade with Africa has doubled. This should also facilitate our relations with the United States. However, the United States has passed an anti-apartheid law which gives the U.S. Administration less leeway than most European governments. Thus, trade with Europe will be easier than with the United States where laws have to be changed first. So we are concentrating on Europe.

[Knemeyer] The most important obstacles on the path toward serious talks about amendments to the Constitution have been cleared with the agreement concluded in Pretoria on 6 August. When will the actual talks start?

[Botha] The path has been cleared. Talks will soon start. This is the starting position for the ANC and the government. The door is also open to all other parties. We cannot decide whether and when they will join us.

[Knemeyer] I suppose we are talking about months, not about years.

[Botha] No, of course not. The word "soon" is included in the Pretoria protocol. Talks can start immediately.

[Knemeyer] When will the last apartheid laws—separate residential areas, the issue concerning land, the classification of races—be abolished?

[Botha] It has been accepted worldwide that our president has undertaken to do this.

[Knemeyer] But when? Before the end of next year?

[Botha] Yes.

[Knemeyer] Four years ago, you stated that a black president in South Africa is "unavoidable." You were heavily criticized for this statement. Now the chairman of the OAU has stated that a white president is acceptable as long as he is elected by a democratic majority. Does this mean that the color of the skin of the future president will no longer play a role?

[Botha] I think you are right.

[Knemeyer] The National Party will sooner or later relinquish power, as your colleague in the cabinet, the minister for constitutional development, stated in February. Do you agree?

[Botha] What Viljoen meant was that we will not be able to govern the country alone. This is the official standpoint of the government. One cannot share power and claim to be the government party. However, the National Party will continue to play a significant role in the future in South Africa. We are convinced that an increasing number of South Africans will support our broad policy based on market economy, freedom of opinion, private ownership, and independent judicial organs, irrespective of the color of their skin. The color of one's skin must cease to be the decisive factor.

[Knemeyer] Can you foresee a day when black voters will vote for white politicians?

[Botha] This possibility cannot be ruled out.

[Knemeyer] What would you tell a businessman who wants to know whether it is safe to invest in South Africa?

[Botha] My answer is that the reform process is irreversible. The South African Government will continue to play an important role and stabilize the situation together with other parties. The required safety will be created. Preparations have been made. Those who wait too long with their investments might miss good opportunities.

[Knemeyer] What will happen if the businessman asks you about the Communist Party and its leader Joe Slovo?

[Botha] It becomes increasingly clear to me that Mr. Mandela will not insist on nationalization. He is trying to correct bad developments and inequalities. He will certainly accept a system that offers the best opportunities for all of us to correct these bad developments. There is no doubt that this can only be done on the basis of a market-oriented system. Mr. Mandela has stated categorically that the ANC is not a communist party.

[Knemeyer] However, Slovo is the communist leader, not Mandela.

[Botha] We are dealing with the last communist party in the world. Sooner or later he, too, will realize that this system has failed miserably all over the world.

[Knemeyer] Why is it so difficult for the police to come to terms with white right-wing extremists?

[Botha] I do not share your view. I have familiarized myself with the arrest statistics. I did not discover any differences as compared with other police actions. You are not right. There are more unclarified crimes committed by left-wing radicals than by right-wing extremists.

Inkatha's Buthelezi Interviewed on Current Issues

*MB1408210090 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1835 GMT 14 Aug 90*

[Interview with Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, chief minister of kwaZulu and president of Inkatha Freedom Party by South African journalists; place, date not specified—live or recorded]

[Text] There is a view in South Africa that nothing can be fully settled in this country without the participation of South Africa's largest ethnic group, the Zulus. The man who could do most to ensure this participation is the chief minister of kwaZulu, Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi. His views on the issues of the day, his attitude towards the ANC [African National Congress] and aspects of his political philosophy; these are the topics for a: face the panel. In the chair, SABC political correspondent, Clarence Keyter.

[Keyter] Good evening and welcome to tonight's program and we would like to welcome with us in the studio, Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, chief minister of kwaZulu, on my left hand side, and then the panel to face Dr. Buthelezi tonight. Mr. Khulu Sibiyi of the CITY PRESS, in the middle, colleague Cliff Saunders and Tim Du Plessis of BEELD right next to me. Good evening and welcome to all of you gentlemen. Dr. Buthelezi, it's been said that by not siding with the armed struggle and sanctions you have become a puppet of the government and that you have failed to gain, let's say, credit for the progress we are now seeing towards a new dispensation.

[Buthelezi] Well I will say that it is far fetched because in the first place I would say that the majority of black people from my observations and also through empirical surveys have again and again shown that they don't support sanctions and I would say that the fact that many black people queue up at the gates of factories every Monday looking for jobs, that means that with their own [word indistinct] black people vote for continued investment. Now as far as the armed struggle is concerned, of course from the very beginning what is happening today is proof that I was right all the time because my reckoning that the armed struggle was not on and in fact it has been proven that after a quarter of a century that it is not on because, in fact, when I visited President Nyerere in 1979 he in a way endorsed what I was saying because he said in the whole of Africa there was not a single country or even a combination of countries that would take on [word indistinct] militarily and I think that when the Nkomati Accord was signed by President Samora Machel he was virtually saying that the armed struggle was not on because if he knew it could succeed he would not have signed the Nkomati Accord.

[Keyter] Would one of you gentlemen like to follow on that?

[Sibiyi] Yes, I would like to make a follow up on that question. There is a belief, Dr. Buthelezi, that without the armed struggle and without sanctions, or in fact

without any other form of pressure on the government, we would not be where we are today. So some people would differ with you that these two issues that have been mentioned did in a way probably contribute. I would like to agree with you on the sanctions issue, that the sanctions have in fact created poverty, created a lot of problems among black people. But on the other hand people would say yes, it was a sacrifice worthwhile that there had to be some form of pressure and people had to sacrifice in order to attain where we are today. [sentence as heard]

[Buthelezi] Well I would say that I have always said both in this country and outside that the threat, maybe the threat of sanctions and maybe the threat of violence only contributed, but we actually carry that far and say that we are where we are because of either sanctions or violence. I think that is carrying the thing very, very far. In fact it is not true at all because I believe that black people themselves in this country, themselves by opposing apartheid in various ways and at different levels, have in fact brought us where we are. I would say that people like myself are responsible for the fact that we have reached the position where we are because for more than a year a committee which I nominated and the one nominated by Mr. P.W. Botha sat identifying problems and obstacles that impeded negotiations and in fact one of the non-negotiables was that unless Dr. Mandela and other political prisoners were released there was no way in which I could be involved in negotiations and I think that is the result, in fact the fact that the president mentioned me by name on the 2 February, indicated in itself that he was indicating the extent which he owed the position which he has taken to a large extent to what I did.

[Saunders] Dr. Buthelezi, don't you feel that you are rapidly losing support, particularly in Natal. I was recently taken to the townships outside Pietermaritzburg, stood on a hill and I was shown [that] there is UDF [United Democratic Front]-ANC territory, there is Inkatha territory, UDF-ANC territory. Now previously Natal was Zulu territory, Inkatha territory, Buthelezi territory, King Goodwill Zweletini territory. Do you think you are possibly losing the fight or losing the argument? What is happening?

[Buthelezi] I think that it is healthy for people, if one expects the country to have a multiparty democracy, for people to be free, you know, to espouse whatever policies they want to espouse, to support whatever political organization they would like to support, so therefore I don't think that it is an unhealthy thing that some people support UDF and some people support Inkatha, some people support ANC, PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], et cetera. The only unhealthy thing is the extent to which this political intolerance in these areas, has resulted in the endemic violence we see there.

[Du Plessis] Dr. Buthelezi, we have listened the other night to Dr. Mandela, his views on political dissent and political tolerance, but you have mentioned just now

[pauses] the impression is being created that it is mainly Zulu people who are exporting the violence from Natal into the Reef townships now. They say that is Inkatha people who are invading the Reef townships now, and who are sort of flushing out the ANC people, or whatever the faction you want to call them, out of the townships, that it is also Inkatha people who are espousing political intolerance now. What are your comments on that?

[Buthelezi] Well, I would say, Mr. Du Plessis, that I respect the extent which they have succeeded in propagating that kind of propaganda. Because it is not Inkatha, in fact, which espouses violence, which espouses what is called a people's war: every patriot a combatant, every combatant a patriot. It is not Inkatha which was beaming messages from Lusaka saying that black town councillors must be killed, that anyone working in the system must be killed, that collaborators must be killed—which by definition meant anyone who did not espouse the strategy of violence.

I would say that, for example, it is so false to say that the violence we see now mushrooming in the Transvaal is imported here by the Zulu people, because if you recall, Councillor Jacob Dlamini and others in 1984, 1985, were actually killed brutally here in the Vaal Triangle. That is where the violence started. (Miss Maki), for instance, was necklaced, Skosana—which prompted Archbishop Tutu to say that if this happened again he would take his family and go away. They, all those things happened in the Transvaal.

And then, of course, the government then clamped on the country as a whole, with the, with the, with the, what you call, state of emergency. And once the state of emergency has, you know, been removed, then again it is surfacing again, and I would say for instance, look at what is happening in the Eastern Cape, in the Boland and so on. They cannot really say that all that is violence which is exported to those places by us.

[Keyter] Dr. Buthelezi, would you say there is no hope for peace talks in laying the violence to rest?

[Buthelezi] I would say, Mr. Keyter, that I feel that the violence will not be properly addressed until perhaps Dr. Mandela and myself are seen going together, as he had proposed on 2 April, that we should go to Pietermaritzburg together to address our people, that is, people who are followers of Inkatha and people for, followers of ANC in peace rallies, in joint peace rallies.

Now, the attitude of Dr. Mandela, of course, towards me, in itself is not the kind of contribution I would think that one would expect that he would make towards defusing the violence, because I think that whatever he may say in the interview that he had, I think that when he was overseas he was quite open, he was quite open because he, in Germany he said that I was isolating myself—I do not know how. And, in fact, he asked for a date to come and see me at my home and to see the king. I gave him 9 May, the king gave him 10 and 11 May, and he asked to put a wreath on King Shaka's grave, we gave him 12

May. We were prepared, although it is not our custom to place wreaths on kings' graves, but we were prepared to compromise [words indistinct] to go there with him, with the king of the Zulus for him to do this.

But then he never even replied to my letter, because, as he said, when he was prevented from, by others, from going with me to Pietermaritzburg, you will remember that he actually said that he was almost throttled by people who prevented him, so that I really sympathize with him personally, because I think he is more of a captive now than ever before. Because, when he was overseas, I say, when he was in Rome for example, he said my name should not even be mentioned, he said so. And when he was interviewed by, I think, TIME magazine, he said that there were six, what he called homeland leaders, so-called, in South Africa, and that he was talking about five, and not with Buthelezi—what is his importance? And he said to people, prominent people in this country and outside this country that, you know, he has a problem with me, first of all because he says I attack ANC, and secondly because he says that I have never condemned the violence in Natal/kwaZulu. I mean, that of course is not true, as everyone knows.

[Keyter] So what you are actually saying, Dr. Buthelezi—sorry for interrupting—is that until such time that you and Mr. Mandela come together, there is no real hope for peace.

[Buthelezi] No, actually I cannot see it.

[Keyter] Mr. Sibiya.

[Sibiya] Thank you. As a follow-up, a probably different question. There is a disturbing trend, Chief Buthelezi, that most Inkatha rallies, people who attend them are armed to the teeth. Now, as one would expect, if people go to a political rally, there would be no need for people to arm themselves. Your response to that?

[Buthelezi] Well, fortunately, Mr. Sibiya, you are a Zulu like myself. And you know that Zulu people carry traditional weapons, whether it is a wedding or a baptism. It has always been the case, ever since King Shaka founded the Zulus; Zulus, in fact, cannot go to any function, whatever it is, without carrying these things. I mean, I have been coming to Soweto practically every year for almost the last 20 years, and each and every time there was no conflict, and some of the Zulu people always brought in their traditional weapons—not because they wanted to kill anyone.

[Sibiya] But the kind of ammunition that is being carried these days, to these rallies, is more fearful than just ordinary, you know, sticks or just an ordinary stick.

[Buthelezi] No, I admit of course that there is a present conflict. All sorts of things are happening but in fact one must understand that it is not only members of the UDF or COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] or the ANC that are killed. Many, in fact, in terms of the people that have died, Inkatha has lost more people in

the conflict than the other organization. I would say that of course I am concerned Mr. Sibiya, I wouldn't defend the fact that, or try to say that people don't carry lethal weapons in addition to the traditional weapons, but I just want to make this clear because some people are trying to say that Zulus all of a sudden are not going to be Zulus, they are not going to carry their sticks.

[Keyter] Dr. Buthelezi, thank you. Would you like to change the subject? We are long enough on violence now.

[Saunders] From violence to religion then Dr. Buthelezi. As you know there is something of a controversy developing. The Human Sciences Research Council estimates some 77 percent of South Africans profess to be Christians, yet as you saw on Monday [13 Aug] Mr. Mandela refuses to state his religious convictions. Now we know that you state yours as a Christian whenever you get the opportunity. Mr. Mandela says it is because he does not want to offend the Hindus, the Moslems, possibly the Jews even. Two questions: Why don't you have that problem and secondly do you think it's right for a man aspiring to be the leader of a country or an important leader in the country, that he should not state where he stands.

[Buthelezi] I suppose Mr. Mandela's views emanate from the fact that, I think, throughout the centuries it was emphasized that religion is an individual matter. But having said so, I would say that I cannot of course pass judgment on him, perhaps for adhering to that, but I would say that one of the things that has kept me in hope myself throughout the struggle, you know, as I've waged it myself in my own politician career is the fact that in this country the common bond that we have almost across all race groups is our Christian faith, and that therefore, because I believe in God and believe in Christianity I have always held that, in fact, because of that, whatever differences we have had, that there is hope for this country because I believe that the majority of our people in this country are Christians. That is not because I say so that I am trying to look down on other religions like Islam or Hindus and other religions, but I think that we as Christians believe that it is only through Christ that we are redeemed and that because we are sinners we believe that we are redeemed through Christ. So that is the thing that has really been the engine, you know, to a theoretical extent even in my political career and of course I think that the weakness that Dr. Mandela mentioned by many church leaders of my own church, people like [name indistinct], the Reverend (Huddleston) and others have also been a great witness I would say as far as the liberation is concerned.

[Du Plessis] Dr. Buthelezi, if we can turn for a moment to the political right wing in South Africa, the white right wing, the Conservative Party, their spokesmen say that they liaised with the Zulu people. I am not sure if they liaised with you but they say that they have contact with the Zulu king with a view of building the Zulu nation and telling them that what is best for them is to be a separate nation and to have their own stake, to put it that way.

What are your views on that? Do you think there is ever a possibility that we will have a separate Zulu state in South Africa.

[Buthelezi] Well, I must say that first of all I must clear up that, there are no connections between us and the right wing. I know that there was that case of Mr. Hennie Muller in the [Orange] Free State who claimed that he was a member of Inkatha and it was even long before Inkatha was open to other race groups, so that wasn't true at all. Secondly, I must make it very clear that, you know, in the meeting that I had with the state president, you know, on the 10 [Aug] I made it very, very clear to my colleagues that the Zulu nation was not created by the homelands policy and kwaZulu is not a construct of apartheid, unlike all the other homelands put together. Each one of them was created by the homelands policy and therefore, the Zulu nation as such, as a sovereign nation that is, was actually destroyed by the British and that there is no way that Zulus will stop being Zulus and that does not mean to say that we are not proud of the fact that we are South Africans and that we are not proud of the fact that we are black South Africans. But I think that it is actually something that we should learn lessons about when we see how the situation is dissolving in Russia, with Lithuania seeking identity and so on that you cannot ignore cultural roots of people, and I think that in working on a new constitution in this country it is absolutely important that it should not be [interrupted].

[Du Plessis] Will you become a Zulu state, will you accept the idea of becoming a sovereign Zulu state?

[Buthelezi] Look, everyone is talking about dismantling the so-called self-governing territories. But in my case, you know, ten years ago I appointed the Buthelezi Commission, which is virtually dismantling kwaZulu as conceived by Pretoria, as Pretoria wanted it to be. Apart from rejecting Pretoria's independence, but I went further, I did not just end up as a protester. [sentence as heard] I appointed the commission, which sought to make kwaZulu-Natal as one region within South Africa. The terms of reference referred to kwaZulu-Natal in the context of South Africa and southern Africa. And then I did not, was not daunted by the government's rejection of that. I went further and involved myself in the kwaZulu-Natal Indaba, which also sought to dismantle kwaZulu. Even there, we were frustrated by the government. If the government had not done so, we probably would be the pilot project for the whole country.

[Keyter] Dr. Buthelezi, I think we have to start wrapping [up]. Could we each ask you one short question, with a short answer? Mine is: Do you trust the suspension of the ANC's armed struggle?

[Buthelezi] Well, it is very difficult to say I do not trust it, because I would be implying that Dr. Mandela is not a man of integrity. I have always believed that he is a man of integrity, as much as I believe that the president is a man of integrity. But nevertheless, I find it very, very difficult myself so long as my people are at the receiving

end of the violence; I would say, Mr. Keyter, as far as I am concerned, I think it will be actions that will speak louder than words. Once my people are not attacked with AK rifles and with grenades, as they are attacked, members of the assembly are being attacked, you know, some have had their wives killed, and so on. If that does not stop, then of course all of it will just be hot air.

[Keyter] Thank you, Dr. Buthelezi. I think let us give Mr. Sibiya a chance.

[Sibiya] Yes....

[Keyter] A question and a quick answer, please.

[Sibiya] Dr. Buthelezi, Mr. Mandela and the ANC are talking to everybody, including other homeland leaders. You were deliberately left out. How do you feel about this? Do you think this could be the end of your political career?

[Buthelezi] That would be implying that Mr. Mandela is God, and that would be implying, you know, that I was a protegee of Dr. Mandela. While I have always respected him, from the days that we were in ANC with him, I do not regard him as a kind of god that, you know, if he pronounces on me my political career ends, you know, that is the difference. I would say also that all along, you see, there, I am in conversation with, for instance, the PAC and I would say that if they say that, you know, I am a puppet as they say, I say good Lord, it is wonderful to be a puppet because people can spend so much money and time and newspaper stories on you, as they are doing. I mean, if I am so unimportant why do they worry about me?

[Keyter] Thank you for that, Dr. Buthelezi. Tim, we have got about a minute left.

[Du Plessis] Dr. Buthelezi, the overseas media say that you are the leader of seven million Zulus in South Africa. The ANC says you are not. Are you?

[Buthelezi] Well, I would say that I am elected, of course. I would say that, in terms of election, I do not think that every white person has voted for Mr. de Klerk, but in the electoral system he is the president of South Africa because he was elected, because everyone is free to elect the second person. I cannot shed the fact that at the level of the local kwaZulu nation I am a leader of the Zulu people, elected by the Zulu people. But at the same time Inkatha is not a Zulu organization, because it is an organization which has blacks who are not Zulus, so at that level I am not just a Zulu leader only.

[Keyter] Cliff, your last question?

[Saunders] Dr. Buthelezi, one man one vote, the unitary state concept. Do you believe in this as is, or do you believe that there is some room for the protection of group rights, via possibly some politically unique situation?

[Keyter] Short answer please, Dr. Buthelezi.[Buthelezi] Yes, I believe in one person one vote, but at the same time I will emphasize that we need to compromise in this country. If whites do not compromise, this country will be destroyed. If blacks do not compromise, this country will be destroyed. I believe, therefore, that there need to be a consideration about the cultural, you know, interest of people.

[Keyter] Dr. Buthelezi, thank you very much. And also a word of thanks to our three panelists, and thank you for joining us. Good evening.

Conservative Party Leader on 'Resistance'

MB1408205090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2019 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Bloemfontein Aug 14 SAPA—It was not a crime for a people to think about resistance if their freedom or rights were being threatened, the leader of the Conservative Party [CP], Dr. Andries Treurnicht, said on Tuesday [14 Aug].

Opening the CP's [Orange] Free State Congress, he said it was not an act of treason to mobilise a nation to attempt to democratically rid a country at the ballot box of a wayward government.

"We are waiting for an election for whites so the CP can vote the government out," he told the congress. "If the government plays into the hands of the ANC [African National Congress] and allows a communist government we say clearly that we will then strongly exercise our rights of resistance. We will say the government was put in power as the guardians of the nation but stood like dumb dogs in a time of need."

He said resistance actions were not to be exercised every day. He used examples of resistance by the Huguenots, Puritans and the Transvaalers, who in 1818 rebelled against tyrannical authorities. He said the CP was not taking part in negotiations with terrorist forces who wanted to take over South Africa.

"We will resist against negotiations where our political freedom is at stake. We will continue to demand freedom for people under an own government in their own land until we achieve victory. We are going to resist against the government's throwing open our living areas. We say the government does not have the competency to negotiate with the ANC for power-sharing. The government cannot negotiate on behalf of whites as it does not represent them. We demand that the private citizen be allowed to defend himself and emphasise that an end must come to ANC demonstrations in white areas...It is not enough that the SAP [South African Police] only monitors these demonstrations. We demand the right to be able to live peacefully in our areas," he said.

Van Der Merwe Comments

MB1508075290 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1800 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Threats of violence at protest marches were discussed by the minister of law and order, Mr. Adriaan Vlok, and the Conservative Party [CP] spokesman on defense, Mr. Koos van der Merwe, in Pretoria today.

No statement was issued after the meeting. Mr. van der Merwe was delegated to discuss the matter with Mr. Vlok after he'd told a meeting at Welkom that threats had been made that people would carry matches and petrol at a planned march. He said the party would encourage members to form self-defense groups if the government continued to allow agitators to hold marches.

[Begin Van de Merwe video recording in Afrikaans] If any white person should die due to the National Party allowing communist agitators to march through our streets, then the blood of those people will be on the government's conscience. And then, ladies and gentlemen, the CP will have to go into action in the future to stop those protest marches by violent means. If it is necessary, we give notice that we will mobilize our people to use violence. [end recording]

East Rand Township Death Toll Reaches 99

MB1508110590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1046 GMT 15 Aug 90

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 15 SAPA—The death toll in the burgeoning East Rand township war soared to 99 on Wednesday [15 Aug] as troops were rushed in to assist police to quell fighting between Zulus and Xhosas in Thokoza, Katlehong and Vosloorus.

Police reinforcements have also been deployed in the area. The number of injured was believed to be more than 100. Troops and police were at lunchtime Wednesday battling to keep the warring factions apart in what has developed into the biggest single outbreak of mass township violence in years.

Crossroads squatter camp near Katlehong was in flames on Wednesday and charred bodies were by mid-morning being removed from gutted shacks. Police moved from shack to shack on Wednesday morning searching for the dead and injured. Police could not confirm the number of dead found. Fighting also erupted early Wednesday at Vosloorus hostels when Zulus allegedly attacked residents.

The East Rand violence started in Thokoza on Sunday when a hostel dweller was killed. The incident escalated into full-blown clashes between hostel dwellers and squatters in nearby Phola Park. On Tuesday night, violence spread to nearby Katlehong and Vosloorus, leaving a Thokoza peace pact in tatters. The fighting has primarily been centred at hostels and squatter camps and is a continuation of the "hostel trend" in Transvaal

township fighting recently. Sebokeng in the Vaal Triangle and Kagiso on the West Rand experienced the same pattern.

Residents are also reported to have heard gunfire in the township throughout the night and again on Wednesday morning. Township residents said the main road into Vosloorus was barricaded on Wednesday morning and fighting had spread from the hostel onto the road. Commuters were left stranded as no transport was able to get through the barricade. Ambulances were moving in and out of the Vosloorus Police Station. Police were also seen patrolling the streets.

Hostel residents who were in the veld, all of whom were non-Zulu, said they had been attacked by other inmates who spoke Zulu, with all sorts of weapons including spears and firearms. Many of them with fear-ridden faces said they could not go to work on Wednesday morning and they were worried because their employers did not know what had happened. Many residents had also not gone to work for fear of leaving their homes and many children in the area had not gone to school. The injured have been transferred to Tembisa Hospital, to Hillbrow Hospital and to Natalspruit Hospital.

Police spokesman Col. Frans Malherbe said the battles had taken place despite earlier assurances by representatives of the two groups, in the presence of Maj.-Gen. Gerrit Erasmus of the SAP [South African Police], that peace would be maintained until next Monday's talks between police, hostel dwellers, Inkatha and the ANC [African National Congress]. "We are trying to set up another meeting for Monday where we will carry out a further round of talks in the hope of doing something positive about the situation," Col. Malherbe added.

Capt. Eugene Opperman, police liaison officer, summed up the horror of it all when he told journalists covering the carnage: "We just keep on finding bodies."

GM Agreement To Increase Platinum Production

MB1408170690 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] The South African mining group, Impala Platinum Holdings, the western world's second largest platinum producer, says it is to increase its annual production by 270,000 ounces to more than 1.3 million ounces at a cost of more than \$180 million.

Radio RSA's [Republic of South Africa] Economics Desk reports that the announcement of the production figures is the result of a profitable renegotiated contract with General Motors of the United States, the biggest client of Impala Platinum Holdings. The contract expires in 1994.

General Motors has also agreed to buy increasing quantities of the platinum group of metals from the South African mining group, which has extensive operations in the neighboring independent state of Bophuthatswana.

Impala Platinum Holdings has also signed a contract with the Bafokeng tribe in Bophuthatswana to mine ore on its territory. The tribe will be paid a 16 percent royalty of taxable income.

CSS Report Notes Fall in Decrease of GDP

MB1408142690 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1353 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Johannesburg August 14 SAPA—The rate of decrease in South Africa's gross domestic product [GDP] in the second quarter of 1990 has started to fall.

The Central Statistical Service [CSS] said on Tuesday [14 Aug] that the figure for the second quarter was down by an annual rate of 0.8 percent compared to a negative 1.3 percent in the first quarter of this year. The seasonally adjusted real rate of decline in the non-agricultural sector of the second quarter was 1.9 percent compared to 0.9 percent in the first quarter, on an annual basis.

CSS pointed out: "With the exception of the general government, community services and other products, the real contribution of all other sector declined in the second quarter."

The real contribution of the manufacturing and mining sector declined by three percent and 3.4 percent respectively at an annual rate. Tertiary and secondary industries declined by 2.7 percent and 0.9 percent during the quarter.

National Police Liaison Issue Unrest Report

MB1508083890 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0802 GMT 15 Aug 90

[Text] Pretoria Aug 15 SAPA—Herewith the unrest report provided by the SA Police public relations division in Pretoria.

"The following unrest-related incidents were reported during the past 24 hours:

"At Cross Roads (Cape) a private house and vehicle were damaged during a stone-throwing and petrol-bomb attack.

"At Galeshewe (Kimberley) arsonists caused extensive damage to a hut.

"At Kwezi Naledi (Lady Grey) School property was damaged by arsonists.

"At Kwa-Gunkwa (Witbank) a delivery vehicle was extensively damaged when set alight.

"At Ackerville (Witbank) a delivery vehicle was set alight by a group of blacks.

"At Wessels (Ermelo) a policeman's house was damaged during a stone-throwing and petrol-bomb attack.

"At Kuilsrivier (Cape) the municipal offices were gutted during a petrol-bomb attack.

"At Worcester (Cape) a number of vehicles were damaged when stoned and/or set alight, a group of coloureds extensively damaged a filling station during a stone-throwing incident.

"At Upington 113 coloured men and women were arrested during an illegal gathering.

"At Galeshewe (Kimberley) a number of private houses were damaged during stone-throwing and/or petrol-bomb attacks.

"At Kwa-Mashu (Natal) police found the body of a black woman with burns.

"At Murchison (Natal) police found the bodies of two black women who had been stoned.

"At Ipegeng (Schweizer Reineke) a policewoman was abducted from her house, stabbed, doused with petrol and set alight by a group. She was admitted to a local hospital with serious stab wounds and burns.

"On 1990-08-14 at about 01:30 two hand-grenades were thrown through bedroom windows of a private house in Umlazi, Natal. Shortly after this attack a number of shots were fired at the bedroom window. One 17 year old youth sustained serious injuries. Police found a number of spent AK47 cartridges and it has been established that hand-grenades of Russian origin were used."

14 Aug Press Review on Current Problems, Issues MB1408114390

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Call for ANC To Abide By Groote Schuur, Pretoria Minutes—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 13 August in its page 6 editorial asks: "Can a country have two armies? We wouldn't have thought so, but South Africa has both an army and a 'People's Army'" of the African National Congress (ANC). "If the ANC's qualified suspension of the armed struggle was not bad enough, the organisation in its advertisement states, under the sub-heading Mass Action Continues: 'Mass struggles have to continue in all spheres of our lives to achieve our objective of a united, non-racial, democratic and non-sexist society. The government must listen to the demands of the people.' In other words, demonstrations, protests, marches, strikes, stayaways and boycotts will continue." Therefore, "the government should demand an assurance that the ANC abides by both the Groote Schuur and Pretoria Minutes and that it will end all violence, otherwise the accords that have been reached aren't worth the paper they are written on."

THE STAR

ANC 'Hotheads' Have Withdrawal Symptoms—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 14 August in a page 12 editorial says there are two ways to interpret the "rash of belligerent utterances by official ANC spokesmen Chris Hani and Harry Gwala, as well as self-appointed mouthpiece Winnie Mandela, since the signing of the Pretoria Minute. The one is to make allowances for the ANC's need to assert itself as the vanguard of the black liberation struggle, and to insure against being outbid by more radical forces to its left." "The other interpretation is to take these statements at

face value and doubt the sincerity of the ANC's intentions." However, THE STAR believes "the first is the more charitable—and probably more likely—explanation." The ANC is "entitled to the benefit of the doubt, even if some of its hotheads are having withdrawal symptoms."

BUSINESS DAY

Mandela Willing To Adopt Nationalization Alternative—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 14 August in a page 10 editorial says: "While SACP [South African Communist Party] chief Joe Slovo repeats his belief that public ownership will build a strong economy, Mandela repeats his willingness to adopt any alternative to nationalisation which would offer progress and prosperity to people economically deprived by apartheid. He is asking the proponents of free enterprise to devise something which will offer reparation to his people, something he may decide to propose instead of nationalisation." That is "worth pursuing."

Democrat 'Squabbles' Over ANC—"As the Democratic Party [DP] squabbles about the degree of criticism to which the ANC may be publicly subjected, DP members who would rather fawn on the ANC than attack it should follow their instincts and join up," declares a second editorial on the same page. "As the first ANC members in Parliament, they could attack the DP and propound views which they seem to find more palatable than present DP policies."

SOWETAN

De Klerk Must Dispel 'Uncertainty', 'Anxiety'—Recent events show that State President F.W. de Klerk will have to act speedily and decisively to change this country into a democracy," notes Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 14 August in its page 6 editorial. "Uncertainty about the future is causing a lot of anxiety." "On the far left suspicion will continue to grow that De Klerk is deceptive and is not serious when he says he wants to turn this country into a real democracy." The government should not only be "attacking the symptoms" but "political solutions have to be found."

CITY PRESS

Call for ANC, PAC, AZAPO Alliance—Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 12 August in a page 10 editorial says "the only option left" for the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) and the Azanian People's Organization (AZAPO) is "to form an alliance with the ANC and intensify the struggle at the negotiating table. We also believe the ANC will not be an enemy of the people by exploring other ways of resolving the conflict with the Pretoria regime. They will be when they forget what the black people really want—restoration of the land and wealth to the natives of this country."

CAPE TIMES

Joint Monitoring Groups To Control Violence—"Much of the unrest which has racked this country has had

nothing to do with Umkhonto we Siswe [Spear of the Nation, ANC military wing] and the armed struggle," points out Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 10 August in a page 4 editorial. "Much of it has grown out of local grievance and protest, coming to a head in clashes with the police." "Practical steps on the ground are urgently needed so that incipient trouble spots are quickly identified and the slide into further violence is halted. Joint monitoring groups or committees offer one way ahead, in which not only the ANC and the NP [National Party] government but also all other significant groups are represented, including the South African Police."

TRANSVALER

ANC Must Loosen Sanctions, Disinvestment—"It is high time the ANC loosens its stranglehold on sanctions and disinvestment against the country," declares Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 9 August in a page 10 editorial. "If the ANC continues to cling to the economic punishment policy against South Africa it will allow conditions to continue which will compel foreign investors to avoid the country even if it later submits as it did in the case of the 'armed struggle'."

BEELD

Mandela Closer to Moral High Ground—Until now President F.W. de Klerk has been the only holder of the so-called moral high ground," claims Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 9 August in a page 10 editorial. "The suspension of the armed struggle has not pushed President de Klerk from this position, but has brought Mr. Mandela closer to him. This means the government can afford even less to put a foot wrong." "But the rules of the game have also changed considerably for the ANC and its branches. The fact that until Monday [6 Aug] the ANC had not suspended the armed struggle officially allowed for a degree of excuse for things such as Mr. Chris Hani's talk of war and Operation Vula." "In the days ahead political leaders and executive leaders of the different camps must prove they can adapt to the new situation they helped to create. Otherwise South Africa will not satisfy the new spirit of expectation."

* ANC Report Alleges Police Brutality

90AF0465B Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR
in English 15 Jul 90 p 6

[Article by David Breier]

[Text] The African National Congress [ANC] this weekend released a detailed report alleging "extreme and violent over-reaction from the police" to the ANC's Boland defiance campaign.

"Quite simply, they have attempted to bludgeon black residents into silence, in an organized and premeditated form," the ANC report claims.

The report comes at a crucial stage as the Joint Working Group set up by the Government and the ANC finalizes an amnesty for political prisoners and indemnity for exiles.

A key issue for the Joint Working Group is the question of a possible "mutual cessation of hostilities". The ANC's report sets out details of alleged police violence during the recent ANC defiance campaign against apartheid in Ashton, Bonnievale, Montagu and Robertson.

Blames

The ANC report, to be handed to the Joint Working Group, says that the police are also allegedly engaged in "hostilities" while the Government blames the ANC's armed struggle for much of the violence.

ANC spokesman Graham Bloch said the report would also be handed to State President F.W. de Klerk, Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok, foreign embassies and human rights groups. It describes tense race relations, poverty, social degradation and "unacceptably violent police reactions to virtually all forms of protest and resistance" in the Boland.

"Events in the Boland suggest that there are elements who do not wish to accept or adapt to the promise that the new era holds."

Laws such as the Internal Security Act with its ban on outdoor gatherings, "give local police all the powers they wish, to intervene in virtually any peaceful gathering or march."

Recommends

The ANC report recommends an immediate end to "acts of police violence", including the acceptance that people have the right to "gather, to meet, discuss freely, and to air their views through peaceful and non-violent protest". Charges laid during the defiance campaign should be dropped.

"We strongly suggest that all lethal ammunition (including so-called birdshot and rubber bullets) should not be standard issue to police in so-called unrest situations."

It calls for an investigation into individuals and lines of command in the Boland police.

"We are convinced there are officers who do not accept the current winds of reform and would wish to actively sabotage peace efforts," the report states.

* MDM Announces Consumer Boycott in Vaal

90AF0465D Johannesburg THE STAR
in English 16 Jul 90 p 5

[Text] Three affiliates of the Mass Democratic Movement (MDM) have announced an indefinite consumer boycott in the Vaal Triangle in a bid to force local authorities in the region to uphold the right of citizens to protest.

In a joint statement yesterday, the UDF [United Democratic Front], Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade Unions] and the South African Youth Congress (Sayco) said the boycott, affecting Vereeniging, Sasolburg, Vanderbijlpark and Meyerton, would start today.

According to a report in a Johannesburg newspaper, the boycott action will continue indefinitely until authorities and Vanderbijlpark "recognize the right of every citizen of South Africa to protest".

The statement cited incidents of recent harassment and bans on protest marches and meetings as the reason for the boycott call.

* Inkatha Spells Out Economic Policy

90AF0465E Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR FINANCE
in English 15 Jul 90 p 4

[Text] Some of South Africa's leading businessmen attended a conference in Johannesburg this week at which Inkatha unveiled its economic policy for South Africa. Just why it was accorded an enthusiastic reception can be gauged from this abridged version of the address to the conference by Inkatha president Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Apartheid is doomed and there will be a multiparty democracy.

There will be an Inkatha political party in this new South Africa, and there will be an enterprise-driven economy as part of a modernized and liberated Western-type industrial democracy.

There will be the rule of law and it will be ensured by an independent judiciary.

In short, there will be individual freedom ensured by a society in which there is the idiom of contract to underpin social, economic and political relationships.

Inkatha notes two salient characteristics about the economic problems in this country:

- There has been inadequate wealth-generation. South Africa should have developed a far more broadly based economic structure and it should have developed an economy far more inclusive than the present one.
- South Africa should have produced a distribution of wealth which was not anywhere near as hideously skewed as the present distribution. This country should by now have produced recoveries from earlier failed economic policy.

Inkatha will start with the existing realities in South Africa and chart a course to maximize the growth potential of that which is.

Maximization of growth will also obviously go with the maximization of distributing wealth and the elimination of endemic poverty.

Most certainly Inkatha does not intend pursuing economic policies which have failed in the USSR and which are now lying in tatters in Eastern Europe.

Inkatha will not move away from its basic assumption of the fundamental need for an enterprise-driven economy in South Africa.

Inkatha recognizes that there are barriers to economic development which have been created by:

- Restrictive racial legislation.
- Political boundaries drawn by race and ideology.
- Over-regulation of the economy by too high a level of State intervention.
- They can be legislated out of existence. When, however, we have done so, we will face the real barriers which will have to be surmounted.

These include:

- The unequal distribution of ownership of physical resources.
- The unequal distribution of marketable skills.
- The unequal access to land and capital markets.
- The unequal access to markets for skills and products in the whole field of income-generating opportunities.

Inkatha's viewpoint is that we must be guided by pragmatism. We must accept that simply to take from the wealthy and give to the poor will end up being nothing other than the redistribution of poverty.

We must attack the redistribution question far more dynamically.

There must be a redistribution of economic opportunity. This must come from a whole process of deregulation and a medium or long-term process in which the provision of education and training skills broadens opportunity for the individual and amounts to a redistribution of opportunity.

I believe that once the whole question of the redistribution of wealth through the redistribution of opportunity has been thoroughly planned and directed, we will have a potent weapon for the future.

Economic development will stop revolution.

Government policy after apartheid, which will maximize the redistribution of wealth through the redistribution of opportunity, will maximize the use of energy produced by the disgruntled for constructive purposes.

The role of government must be to support the positive effects of free enterprise by:

- Removing artificial barriers to entry and growth.
- Establishing development and needs priorities.
- Planning, coordinating and implementing fiscal policies to raise revenue for development.
- Providing financial support to State departments and development agencies working to achieve development priorities.

- Planning coordinating and implementing sympathetic monetary, educational and population development policies to support and reinforce the above efforts.

There will have to be government intervention in some things, but Inkatha believes that whatever intervention there is should not be intervention which rides roughshod over market forces.

It should not be intervention imposed willy nilly or employer and employee alike.

Inkatha's thinking on the land issue is guided by the need to:

- Protect land ownership as a fundamental principle that is sacrificed at the expense of undermining an enterprise-driven economy.
- Retain freehold title as an ideal and as a strategy to work towards giving everybody a meaningful opportunity of owning land in freehold title.
- Keep land as productive as possible by making the ownership of non-residential land a privilege for those who can use it productively.

Liberation will not automatically give every black a job and liberation will not automatically give every black a piece of land.

The redistribution of land as a resource will have to take place in an orderly fashion in an ongoing forming of the new South Africa.

If it is important for South Africa to have an enterprise-driven economy and if it is important to protect private ownership in general and freehold title in particular, we will have to find a formula through which blacks can actually buy land.

We have the problem of a vastly over-developed government. We will have to have small government and it will have to be efficient government.

Apartheid has bred a vast bureaucracy. Huge bureaucracies are never efficient and in South Africa the elimination of apartheid must lead to a restriction in the size of government.

The process of reducing the size of government must also, I believe, be assisted by a maximum degree of privatization.

Ultimately Inkatha's economic policy will place reliance where reliance ought to be—on those capable of generating wealth.

Inkatha's economic policy will be to make it easier for those to succeed who can succeed.

* First Steps Toward Government-ANC 'Ceasefire'

90AF0465G Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR
in English 15 Jul 90 pp 1-2

[Article by David Breier]

[Text] The Government and African National Congress [ANC] moved closer to a ceasefire this week—but there is still a long way to go.

The Joint Working Group, set up at Groote Schuur, has drawn up a detailed plan for the Government to announce the phased release of political prisoners and the return of exiles.

The plan will be put separately to President FW de Klerk and ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela within the next few days for approval.

Government sources disclosed that the most difficult task of the group now revolved around the question of phasing out the ANC's armed struggle.

The Government is adamant that there must be a definite cut-off date for indemnity. Acts committed before this date would qualify for indemnity and acts committed afterwards would not. Such a cut-off date must mean a publicly announced suspension or cessation of hostilities by the ANC.

Anything else than a public ANC announcement that the armed struggle had ceased would amount to a licence to freed prisoners and returning exiles to carry on with acts of violence.

The ANC would be bound by a public announcement not even to talk of armed struggle—what the Government refers to as "war talk".

The ANC for its part has told the Government its present position is that its armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) is "confined to base".

The ANC may be prepared to announce an informal "mutual cessation of hostilities" to be followed after the release of all prisoners and indemnity for all exiles, by a more formal "cease-fire".

But the Government has trouble with the concept of "mutual cessation of hostilities" as it implies that security forces be hamstrung during this process and that imposing law and order is an act of hostility.

Unavoidable

It now appears unavoidable that both the Government and ANC must accept major risks during this phase.

The ANC will run the risk of alienating its more militant supporters if it effectively announces a suspension of the armed struggle—even an informal cessation—before all prisoners are released and exiles indemnified.

And the Government runs the risk of a white securocrat backlash if it reins in the security forces, releases prisoners and allows MK fighters to return without a formal ANC renunciation of violence.

The most delicate parts of the Joint Working Group plan disclosed to the Sunday Star involve both the timing and the precise wording of the two announcements.

Grosskopf

Sources close to the negotiations disclosed this week that the plan is that amnesty and indemnity for political offenses begin with the easiest cases and proceed through several phases until only the most extreme "borderline" cases are left.

Only after the vast bulk of political prisoners have been granted amnesty and most political exiles receive indemnity from arrest and prosecution for past acts, will a panel of eminent people consider the really tough "borderline" cases.

They will decide whether the acts of people such as Durban bomber Robert McBride, "Wit Wolf" murderer Barend Strydom and possibly alleged Krugersdorp bomber Hein Grosskopf deserve to be classified as "political offenses" and so qualify for amnesty or indemnity.

The strategy of the working group is that potentially difficult cases should be left to the end so they do not endanger progress.

This week the steering committee which was formed as a channel of communication between the Government and the ANC met to discuss problems flowing from the report of the Joint Working Group.

These included the ANC's accusation that the Government had acted unilaterally by publicly announcing it had accepted the Joint Working Group report. The Government had accused the ANC of dragging its feet.

The ANC announced it had suggested amendments to the Joint Working Group report and in turn accused the Government of delaying tactics.

However, sources close to the group said most of the ANC's amendments were of a relatively minor nature and involved wording, but that misunderstandings had arisen because of poor communication which had now been sorted out.

After meeting on Tuesday, the steering committee issued an optimistic joint communique, announcing they had agreed on recommendations to be made to their principals this week on "ways and means" to resolve the issue.

The steering committee was confident that the matter would be finalized "without great difficulty" and that the results would be made public.

It stressed the need for confidentiality until then.

The issues of releasing political prisoners and indemnifying exiles are designed to deal with the ANC's determination to get rid of obstacles to negotiations for a new constitution.

Another obstacle defined by the ANC is reform to security laws, notably the Internal Security Act.

At present the ANC's most pressing need, according to the sources, is to abolish restrictions on gatherings—such as that which led to the recent mass injuries in Mamelodi.

The ANC has asked for a follow-up meeting to the Groote Schuur talks, but no date has yet been set.

Angola

UNITA Commentary Views MPLA-Namibian Plan

MB1408200290 (Clandestine) KUP in English
to Southern and Central Africa 1900 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Commentary: "The Government of the People's Republic of Angola Wants to Implicate Namibia Into a New Militarist Adventure"]

[Text] Jamba, Tuesday August 14 [Dateline as received]—The Government of the People's Republic of Angola has accelerated its military preparations along Angola's southern and southeastern border with Namibia for a new adventure.

Could it be that Namibian leaders are left out of this drama?

We very sadly note that political and military leaders from the People's Republic of Angola leave for southern Angola using Namibia as a transit point for special operations, as was the case on August 8, 1990, according to reliable sources from Chitido, which is situated on Angolan territory.

We would like to point out that within this same period, an unprecedented [words indistinct] alleging, and without any credible foundation, of a possible incursion by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] forces into the neighbouring territory with the intention of cooperating with the Koevoets [Namibian police counterinsurgency unit] against the young independent African republic.

What a desperate and shameless comedy that is being invented and orchestrated.

All [words indistinct] is designed to endanger the peace process in Angola like what happened with other offensives against the Gbadolite conference, thus endangering tranquility in the southern African subregion. Read THE NAMIBIAN newspaper of June 28 and 29 for details on this subject.

What is curious is that in its June 28 edition, THE NAMIBIAN uses the following headline: UNITA Presence Sparks Tension. With such headlines, who is not interested in good neighbourliness between Angola and Namibia? [Words indistinct] concentrated its military force along [words indistinct] border as the president of the People's Republic of Angola Eduardo dos Santos, claims.

The 4,000 soldiers announced by the Luanda government are a pure invention designed to serve as pretext for the planned military offensive which has been carefully prepared in complicity with the African National Congress (ANC) and the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN). [words indistinct]

It is within this framework that the minister of defence of the the People's Republic of Angola, Maria Tonha Pedale [name as received], led a delegation to Namibia

on May 22 and signed an agreement on so-called security along the border, but which many observers rightly noted, was a prelude to future military actions against UNITA.

Daily, facts are proving the opinion of the observers right. Today, everything is becoming clear. The Angolan people and international public opinion should remain vigilant.

Let us recall that at various times, high-ranking and authorised UNITA officials had made known to Namibian authorities [words indistinct]. We also heard with satisfaction assurances given to the United States Congress by the Namibian foreign affairs minister, Theo-Ben Gurirab, during his visit to the United States of America to ask for financial assistance for the reconstruction of his country. These assurances explicitly and categorically affirmed Namibia's commitment not to interfere in the Angolan civil war.

Consequently, what the Government of the People's Republic of Angola is doing is to create a climate of insecurity along Angola's southern border and endanger peace in southern Africa, which can lead to untold and dangerous consequences.

[Words indistinct] social justice this shameful adventure which is being planned along Angola's southern and southeastern border with Namibia, should be opposed and discouraged immediately through appropriate channels and adequate means. The Namibian people deserve to enjoy their independence and democracy, which were obtained through sacrifice. We in UNITA, we the Angolan people, are ready to cooperate with the Namibian people for the sake of good and peaceful neighbourliness based on mutual interest.

Democratic peoples of the world, especially those of the United States of America, and international organisations, chiefly the United Nations, should not be passive before the drama which is being prepared along the Angola/Namibia border. This drama is likely to have heavy consequences on the southern African sub-region.

Only an irresponsible politician or military man, would want to bring about war to the southern part of Angola with the possibility of contaminating other countries. And then what happens next? It will be irreparable disaster.

Angolan people, UNITA militants, we must be completely vigilant. Let us firmly support steps leading to genuine and lasting peace, freedom, multiparty democracy and social justice. If our destiny as free men was endangered, let us be ready, without wavering, in order to defend the country and the Angolan people. Our victory essentially depends on our unity and cohesion around our beloved president, Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi.

UNITA now—forward. UNITA now—cohesion. UNITA now—quickly.

Madagascar**Reportage From South African President's Visit****Economic Cooperation Agreement Signed***MB1408141890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1356 GMT 14 Aug 90*

[By Norman Patterton]

[Text] Antananarivo Aug 14 SAPA—State President F.W. de Klerk and Madagascan President Didier Ratsiraka on Tuesday [14 Aug] signed an agreement in the Madagascar capital Antananarivo providing for economic and commercial cooperation between the two countries.

At a joint press conference at Mr. Ratsiraka's Iavoloha Palace they announced both countries would appoint economic and commercial liaison officers to promote trade, technology, cultural cooperation and tourism. An agreement was also signed at the palace providing for a weekly SA [South African] Airways flight to Antananarivo starting on December 1. One of the first joint commercial enterprises will be an agricultural venture in terms of which SA will pay half for 10,000 tons of fertilizer to be used for farming in Madagascar.

Mr. Ratsiraka said he believed the OAU would not oppose the decision to invite Mr. de Klerk to officially visit the country. Mr. de Klerk thanked him for his cordial reception and said with less interference from Europe, Africa would now be able to repair its own bridges. He said that following Tuesday's meeting he foresaw a totally new relationship between the two countries in the economic and tourism spheres.

While the two presidents were having discussions, a high-powered SA business delegation met members of the Madagascan government and businessmen. Mr. de Klerk, his wife Marike, and Foreign Affairs Minister Mr. Pik Botha will return to SA on Tuesday evening.

Links End '15 Years of Hostilities'*MB1408182090 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1807 GMT 14 Aug 90*

[By Norman Patterton]

[Text] Antananarivo Aug 14 SAPA—President F.W. de Klerk and Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka agreed on Tuesday [14 Aug] to restore economic and commercial links between South Africa and Madagascar, ending 15 years of hostility between the two countries. They made the announcement at a joint press conference after meeting for four hours at President Ratsiraka's Iavoloha Palace in Antananarivo.

President de Klerk, Mrs. Marike de Klerk, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha and a high-powered business contingent—who met separately with government members and businessmen in the Malagasy capital—returned

to South Africa aboard an SAA [South African Airways] airbus on Tuesday night after they had been accorded red-carpet treatment by President Ratsiraka and his government.

The South Africans were whisked by helicopter between Antananarivo airport, where they were met by a military guard of honour and schoolchildren waving banners reading "Keep Eradicating Apartheid," and the North-Korean-built palace. The two presidents told the news conference that since it was "timeous" to establish trade links, Madagascar and South Africa would exchange commercial "liaison officers," who would also promote technical and cultural relations and tourism.

South Africans will be able to visit Madagascar from as early as September 1 when a weekly SAA flight to and from the Indian Ocean island is inaugurated in terms of an agreement signed in the palace on Tuesday by Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha and his Malagasy counterpart, Mr. Jean Bemananjara.

President de Klerk said he envisaged "a totally new relationship" between South Africa and Madagascar after Tuesday's talks. "We need each other in this region," he said. Southern African countries should pool their resources to meet the challenges facing the sub-continent, he said.

The presidents said in a joint statement they looked forward to a new era of cooperation between their countries. President Ratsiraka commended Mr. de Klerk's peace initiatives and his meetings with the ANC [African National Congress]. "We considered it our duty to invite President de Klerk to sustain his courage for his difficult tasks," President Ratsiraka said. He would also be inviting ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela to visit him.

Mr. de Klerk announced that South Africa would, as a gesture of goodwill, participate in an agricultural project in Madagascar by financing half of 10,000 tons of fertiliser. Mr. Pik Botha described the meeting as the "final hurdle" for South Africa because Madagascar had been in the forefront of attacks against the South African government. He said it had been President de Klerk's 21st foreign trip.

Comments From Visit*MB1508094890 Johannesburg Television Service
in English 1855 GMT 14 Aug 90*

[Text] South Africa and Madagascar are to exchange economic and trade missions shortly. A joint agreement has also been signed to allow South African Airways and Air Madagascar to operate between the two countries from the first of next month. President F.W. de Klerk said in the Malagasy capital of Antananarivo that South Africa was looking forward to a new era of cooperation between the two countries.

[Begin video recording] [De Klerk] What is more important from our point of view than a comparison is the fact that

now that there is less intervention and interference in Africa's affairs from Europe, specifically also from Eastern Europe. Africa can afford to find its own friendships and to repair its own bridges, because we are now talking about each other with regard to common interests of our region, which are no longer influenced to the same way by expansionism from outside our continent, which had their own designs and their own purposes and goals in Africa. And, we must have no illusions that we need each other in this region. [sentence as heard]

Poverty is the biggest problem of Africa. The need for development is a common need which we all face, and we must pool resources and work together if we want to survive the challenge which we face in this regard.

[Ratsiraka] We find that the change in South Africa, the outcome of the get-together between Nelson Mandela and President Frederik de Klerk, is imperative. We approve it, and that's the reason why we are eager to have new links, new relationship with the new South Africa. [end recording]

No ANC-NP 'Alliance'

MB1408182890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1810 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] Antananarivo Aug 14 SAPA—The South African government and the African National Congress [ANC] were cooperating in order to end violence, but there was no political "alliance" between the two bodies, State President F.W. de Klerk said on Tuesday [14 Aug].

Questioned at a news conference at Antananarivo, after his meeting with Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka, on reports that ANC leader Nelson Mandela might be joining a coalition government, Mr. de Klerk said policy differences—and especially the ANC's links to the SACP [South African Communist Party]—precluded an alliance. There was cooperation between the government and the ANC in as far as they had a joint commitment to end violence and create channels of communication. But there had been no negotiations on a new constitution and possible political partners. The goal was to effect a multi-party democracy, and there were many more parties of substance than the National Party [NP] and the ANC in South Africa, Mr. de Klerk said.

Questioned by ANC members at the conference, Mr. de Klerk said it had become unfashionable to be anti-South African because the country was getting its house in order.

De Klerk Departs

EA1408214290 Antananarivo Domestic Service
in Malagasy 1830 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] South African President Frederik de Klerk left Madagascar this evening after a lightening visit to our country. Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka said that it was a policy based on Madagascar's geographical location that [word indistinct] Madagascar to receive the

South African president, in order to take care of the interests of the two countries.

Mozambique

Maputo Reports on Government-Renamo Peace Talks

MB1408143290 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1400 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] The Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique delegation led by Transport and Communications Minister Armando Guebuza and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] delegation led by Raul Manuel Domingos, head of Renamo's External Relations Department, met for the second time in Rome from 11-14 August.

A joint communique issued after the talks, points out that the meeting was attended by the following observers: Mario Rafaeli, the Italian government representative; Professor (Andrea Ricardi) and Don (Mateus Uppi) from the Saint Egeide community; and Beira City Archbishop Don Jaime Goncalves

The communique says that during the proceedings both delegations deepened the spirit of understanding and mutual respect. The parties reaffirmed their determination to continue with the talks in the light of principles defined in the communique of the previous meeting held in July which were considered important by both parties for the building of a better future in the country.

The communique adds that the talks dealt with problems connected with the continuation of peace negotiations in Mozambique in a direct and frank dialogue on different viewpoints. Following this fruitful and enlightening exchange of views, the two parties reiterated their common desire to achieve a stable and lasting peace in the country. They equally agreed on the need to suspend the meeting to enable both parties to examine some particularly complex issues in order to facilitate the progress of negotiations. Thus, the talks will resume in Rome soon in the presence of the same observers.

The communique was signed by heads of delegations from the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique and Renamo, as well as by the observers.

Seychelles

* Increased Cooperation Sought With Kenya

90AF0480A Victoria SEYCHELLES NATION
in English 14 Jul 90 pp 1, 2

[First two paragraphs are printed as introduction in bold print]

[Text] The technical cooperation agreement signed between Seychelles and Kenya in January was a good example of how African countries could help one

another in areas of skilled manpower requirements, Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi has said during President Rene's visit to Kenya.

Speaking at a banquet he hosted on the occasion of President Albert Rene's state visit, President Moi said time had come for African countries to look for skills they needed within the continent before going further afield.

Bilateral cooperation between Seychelles and Kenya has entered a new era following President Albert Rene's state visit to Nairobi.

The Seychellois Head of State, on his first official visit to Kenya, held bilateral talks with Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi and both leaders spoke in favour of strengthening bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

According to reports from Kenya the talks centered on trade, tourism, technical cooperation, health and training.

The two countries agreed on the need to explore the possibility of setting up a joint shipping line.

Seychelles and Kenya also agreed that the inherited North-South trade pattern could be broken up in favour of South-South trade and cooperation for mutual benefit.

Bilateral, South-South cooperation and security in the Indian Ocean region were also highlighted by President Rene in his address at the state banquet given in his honour.

Kenya and Seychelles, who have enjoyed a long history of friendship born out of social, cultural and commercial contacts, also share the same ocean, President Rene said.

"This has provided for the development of a lively trade between our two countries," he explained.

"We should not remain satisfied with this, though. We should strive for both a quantitative and qualitative improvement in trade. Innumerable possibilities exist and we should exploit them. We are not in competition, rather, much can be done to supply each other's market.

He mentioned fishing, marine research and oil exploration as some of the new venues for cooperation which could be explored.

"Valid and proven structures for their advancement exist either in Kenya or in Seychelles. Yet, much more can be achieved by the pooling of resources, by the sharing of experience for the common benefit of the people.

"The political will for cooperation in these fields exist. What remains to be done now, is to translate it into action."

President Rene also referred to the turning of the Indian Ocean into a Zone of Peace with Seychelles, together

with Kenya and other littoral states, have always advocated and continuously striven to drive home the message that the Indian Ocean should be a zone of cooperation and not one of confrontation.

A recent reduction in tension and strife in the region had led the countries of the region to believe that the much awaited-for Conference on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace would be held finally, in a matter of months, he explained.

"Unfortunately, this was not to be so, as recent events have proved. It would appear now that this conference has suffered the fate of past attempts," President Rene continued adding that under present circumstances, it was incumbent upon the countries of the region to renew their call for peace and dialogue in the region.

"I have no doubt that our concerted action, our single-mindedness of purpose, will finally compel all those concerned to sit at the same table to discuss our common future."

* Police Training To Be Stepped Up

90AF0480B Victoria SEYCHELLES NATION
in English 16 Jul 90 p 2

[Text] The Seychelles Police Force has stepped up its training programme to give police officers more knowledge and skills required to perform their tasks which are becoming more complex.

This was highlighted by Deputy Commissioner for Administration Tite Morin last Friday during the swearing in of recruits who had successfully completed a 3-month basic course at the Mont Fleuri Police Training School.

Seychelles People's Defense Forces (SPDF) Chief of Staff James Michel, who presided over the ceremony and presented certificates and prizes, also spoke of the importance of training.

"Police work is steadily becoming more complex as society progresses," Mr Morin explained.

With this in mind police training necessarily had to be restructured in order to equip the police officers with the knowledge and skills required to tackle these more complex tasks, he said.

While the Police Training School would continue to improve its curriculum it is also planning to increase its training programmes to cover such topics as police interrogation and questioning, advanced methods of crime investigation and report writing.

A police cadet course at the Seychelles Defense Academy on South East Island is also programmed towards the end of this year.

In the longer term, Mr Morin said, the Police Training School would need to improve its infrastructure and other facilities. A simulation room would be needed for

learning practical investigation techniques as well as scientific equipment and space for the study of accident mock ups and models.

"We shall continue to do our best to train our police officers to become more knowledgeable, more skilled and more professionally sound," Mr Morin said.

Zambia

Kaunda Not To Resign Over Multiparty Demands

MB1508095690 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 15 Aug 90

[Text] President Kaunda of Zambia says he will not allow demands for a multiparty system to force him to resign. He told a news conference in Lusaka that the time had come for him to resist the campaign that began a month ago for a multiparty democracy. The news conference marked the beginning of a year-long campaign for a referendum on whether Zambia should change from one-party rule to a multiparty system. The referendum, which was first scheduled for 17 October, was recently postponed to next August.

FRG Writes Off Nation's Debt; Pledges Support

MB1408183690 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 14 Aug 90

[Text] The Federal Republic of Germany has pledged its support for a one-party system. The visiting state secretary for economic cooperation from the Federal Republic of Germany [no name given] said this when he attended a dinner hosted in his honor by President Kaunda at State House this morning.

He said Zambia, like any other African country, was going through a revolutionary change which was beset by tribal conflict, adding that a multiparty system would not be appropriate now as each tribe would want its own party. He assured President Kaunda of his country's continued support and hoped for the success of a one-party system.

Earlier, President Kaunda paid tribute to the Federal Republic of Germany for writing off its debt and said the two countries were all-weather friends.

*** Coupon System Said Marred by Corruption**

90AF0494B Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Jul 90 p 1

[Text] President Kaunda has said that the distribution and administration of the mealie meal coupons is riddled with corruption hindering the facility from reaching the intended target hence the recent food riots in Lusaka and other parts of the country.

Corruption in the administration of the system had deprived the poor of the much-needed relief, resulting in discontent.

He said yesterday at State House that because of the two factors the mealie meal subsidies were benefiting even those not eligible leaving most of those in low income brackets at great disadvantage.

Cde Kaunda was speaking in an interview with Monica Moritz of Flemish television of Belgium.

The mistake has since been noticed and steps were being taken to ensure that the meal coupons reached the poor in society and all relevant authorities met the President recently to work out the best mechanism.

The President praised the coupon system as an ideal way of cushioning the effects of inflation among the poor but regretted that most people had failed to appreciate its benefits because of shoddy distribution patterns.

The face value of the meal coupon at K42 was an ideal subsidy but unless the distribution and administration of the facility was well conducted complaints on high prices of mealie meal would persist.

"We now know the mistake and we are trying to revamp the distribution and administration of the meal coupons," Cde Kaunda said.

In Lusaka, Kabwe and Kafue there were disturbances over mealie meal prices.

On unity in Zambia, Cde Kaunda said this was "still fragile" and noted that he had received several reports to confirm that traces of tribalism were still prevalent.

There were some rich people who were robbing the masses of the wealth needed to develop the nation and there was a need for a change of attitude if the country was to prosper.

*** Transportation Problems Drain Maize Surplus**

90AF0494A London AFRICA ANALYSIS in English 8 Jun 90 p 9

[Excerpts] Rome—Zambia has laid claim to having the highest maize stocks in its history at a time when the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) has estimated that some 34 percent of sub-Saharan Africa's food deficit could be filled by surpluses from neighbouring countries—if distribution could be assured. According to FAO estimates, 1.6m tonnes of surplus cereals are available for export against a requirement in deficit countries of 4.6m tonnes.

However, if Zambia's official figures are correct, the food supply situation may be even better. The FAO, for example, gives Zambia a stockpile of 240,000 tonnes of maize while this week's Zambian estimate is 3m bags (270,000 tonnes). But there is also a discrepancy in the FAO and Zambian estimates for consumption, with Zambia officially claiming to need nearly 300,000 tonnes less than the amount deemed necessary by the FAO. [passage omitted]

In all cases, even where there are national surpluses, there is a problem with distribution. This is no more clearly illustrated than in Zambia which has in the past lost substantial portions of its grain harvests because of the chronically bad transport position (AFRICA ANALYSIS PASSIM). It is generally admitted that the country lacks sufficient trucks to move its maize harvest—estimated this season at 7.1m bags—and Zambia's transport operators have now warned they will not move any maize until they are paid some K465m owed to them by the government and various co-operatives.

The Zambian ministry of agriculture has said that it plans to hold back 2.5m bags of maize as a "strategic reserve"—some of which could go to Malawi, Mozambique or Angola—and that 500,000 bags have been committed for export. With national consumption estimated by the ministry at 10.6m bags (954,000 tonnes), the country is self-sufficient in maize, the staple diet. But if production is to be maintained, both farmers and the ministry agree, a shortfall of some 110,000 tonnes of fertiliser will have to be imported.

* Mealie Coupons Cost Increase

90AF0494C Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA
in English 11 Jul 90 p 7

[Text] The Government's expenditure on mealie meal coupons in Central Province has risen to slightly more than K10 million from K6.930 million a month because employers are not removing from their distribution lists workers above the stipulated K20,500 annual salary mark.

Chairman of the coupons distribution committee Cde Abel Bendela said in Kabwe yesterday that the expenditure on coupons should be reduced so that the money could be spent on development projects.

"The money must be saved so that more hospitals, schools, roads and other infrastructure are constructed for the benefit of the majority of citizens rather than continue feeding people who can afford to buy things from their salaries," Cde Bendela said.

He told the Central Province council meeting in Hindu Hall that only K4.768 million was allocated to the province for capital projects in this year's budget, as compared to K10 million to be spent on subsidising mealie meal every month.

He said there was a reduction in the number of coupons sent to Central Province to 240,000 from 330,000 but the expenditure continued to rise.

"We are not doing justice to the Government. The amount is supposed to go down as more workers reach the K20,500 mark," he said.

Cde Bendela directed all employers, especially those running private companies to assist the Government by adhering to the regulations on the issuance of coupons.

The Government would like to save money and channel it into development projects.—Zana.

* Drought-Related Starvation in Western Province

90AF0494D Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA
in English 4 Jul 90 p 7

[Text] Life in Liuwa, Western Province, may grind to a halt because of starvation caused by drought, Lukulu governor Cde Namushi Namuchana warned in Lusaka yesterday.

The governor said death loomed over the area for which he is also Member of Parliament since famine which started last year had worsened, assuming "very dangerous" proportions.

He said his efforts to secure relief food had so far achieved nothing and "I don't know if I am going to succeed."

Liuwa villagers were producers of finger-millet, maize, sorghum, beans, cassava and rice which earned them incomes.

But because of drought there was no mealie meal in sight and the situation was worsened by lack of proper roads.

"It should be declared a famine disaster area. This is threatening the Party machinery because nothing can tick when people are starving."

Even schools were on the verge of closing because of widespread starvation.

"We need a stockpile of maize. No organisation has so far come to our aid and I am struggling to get help."

Describing the matter as "a severe headache," Cde Namuchana said many operations in various areas would be grounded.

Lukulu west was also hit by the famine though the council on a weekly basis dispatched mealie meal to the area which was "not satisfactory."

Liuwa had only three rural health centres which were insufficient for the vast plain. More clinics were needed to serve the more than 80,000 people.

Burkina Faso

Compaore Interviewed on Liberia, Gulf Crises

AB1508065090 Paris AFP in French 1842 GMT
14 Aug 90

[Text] Ouagadougou, 14 Aug (AFP)—Burkinabe leader Blaise Compaore, in an interview with AFP today, said that the Liberian people want "to get rid of a system" and reasserted his opposition to sending the West African force to Liberia. He also called for the continuation of negotiations with the various factions fighting for seven months now in Liberia. Negotiations under the auspices of the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, failed last month in Sierra Leone. "The (Liberian) people today want to get rid of a certain system, and we think that we have to support them in this direction," he stated, adding: "This is a just cause."

Reasserting his stand on sending the ECOWAS intervention force to Liberia, he stated that this move "is against the Liberian people's interests." "To go to Liberia without the approval of all the warring parties and of these people who have revolted against Samuel Doe's dictatorship is to involve the ECOWAS forces in a cycle of violence that might be endless," he added. Turning to the idea that the ECOWAS force should "stop the acts of horror," he, however, held the view that there "were many acts of horror long before this rebellion began, and ECOWAS took no steps at all to stop them."

"Other formulae must be found," he stated, "particularly through new discussions with the parties. These would take place in Banjul in the days ahead between the Patriotic Front and some ECOWAS heads of state, I believe, in the presence of the current ECOWAS chairman."

According to a National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL] communique issued Monday [13 Aug] in Liberia, the NPFL Leader Charles Taylor has agreed to go to Banjul at the invitation of President Dawda Jawara of The Gambia, who is also the current chairman of the ECOWAS. "We think such contacts, which could help find a suitable solution to the crisis should be encouraged," President Compaore explained. Togo, which decided Monday night to send a contingent to join other ECOWAS countries in Liberia, has also proposed the continuation of "diplomatic initiatives."

Recalling that Monrovia had accused Burkina of helping the rebels, President Compaore added: "Liberia never officially contacted us, either directly or indirectly, to accuse us of anything whatsoever." "Of course, there have been a number of allegations in the press not only detrimental to Burkina Faso but also to at least five states since the conflict began," he added, without mentioning these five states which, along with Burkina Faso, "allegedly contributed more or less, through either material support or training, to keeping this conflict alive."

Furthermore, concerning the Gulf crisis, President Compaore stated that his country, which is "an advocate of peace and peaceful coexistence among peoples and a UN member, is morally bound by the Council's decision to boycott Iraq and Kuwait. We think, however, that this is not the essential thing, rather the essential thing is to bring peace to the region. Israel has occupied Arab territories that it has yet to liberate. People are moving, not because they approve Iraq's annexation of Kuwait, but because there have been previous incidents that have not been punished with the same rigor" and "energy that should have been applied," the Burkinabe president stated. "All this creates frustration, especially with cases like Grenada and Panama, the Israeli occupation of Arab territories, etc. All these passed as if they were not reprehensible acts. We must avoid the situation of having little gendarmes that are sanctioned, and big gendarmes that are not," he concluded.

Liberia

Buchanan Evacuation Aborted; Embassy Attacks

AB1408181390 London BBC World Service in English
1600 GMT 14 Aug 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] If confirmed, the death of Prince Johnson could cause some doubt over the future of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of the West African States] peace-keeping force, which is gathering in neighboring Sierra Leone to enter Liberia. Prince Johnson, along with President Doe, was happy that they should come. But Charles Taylor has remained implacably opposed. He expressed his opposition to Nigerians and Guineans being involved in the force. And they, along with other West African nationals, now feel threatened in Monrovia, where (Jill Tudor) of Reuter telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] An attempt to evacuate refugees in U.S. helicopters from the Liberian port of Buchanan, which is controlled by Taylor's men, was aborted on Monday because of bad weather, according to U.S. officials. Those seeking to leave included 400 Nigerians as well as Guineans, West Germans, Spaniards, Lebanese, and Britons.

Feelings against the countries involved in the ECOWAS peace-keeping force are running high among the rebels. Guineans behind rebel lines are especially vulnerable in the chaos of the civil war. Some of the pro-rebel Gio and Mano people see Guineans as Mandingos, the tribal group that is allied with President Doe's Krahn people. Witnesses said rebels stormed the Guinean Embassy in Monrovia last week, threatened the ambassador at gunpoint, and expelled over 5,000 Guineans who were sheltering there. According to a woman who was there, in the ensuing panic, most of the Guineans were pushed out onto the road and then headed out of town. It is not known what happened to them. The embassy is now

almost deserted, the compound littered with clothes, mattresses, and cooking pots.

At the Nigerian Embassy nearby, about 1,800 Nigerians have gathered. They said that rebels are coming to the compound every day. Charles Taylor said he will court-martial his men if they raid diplomatic premises. But many of his fighters seem to have no notion of diplomatic immunity. Journalists have seen rebels demanding access to several diplomatic compounds in the Congo-town area since the rebels entered this part of town last week. [end recording]

Coverage of Rebel Prince Johnson's Status

Woewiyu Details Leader's Death

AB1408180590 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 14 Aug 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In Liberia, Charles Taylor's rebels say they killed the rival rebel leader, Prince Johnson. Prince Johnson first established a serious challenge to Charles Taylor in the protracted war to topple President Doe when he overran Bushrod Island in Monrovia last month. At one point, it looked as if he might succeed where Charles Taylor, bogged down outside the capital, had so far failed. But Taylor's National Patriotic Front rebels have been reasserting themselves in Monrovia, and today we were contacted by their spokesman, Tom Woewiyu, who told us they had killed Johnson. Elisabeth Ohene asked him exactly what, according to him, had happened:

[Begin recording] [Woewiyu] I am saying to you that our forces killed Prince Johnson last night on a certain part of Bushrod Island. He was trying to get out of the island to go back into bushes and ran into that ambush that was purposely set, and he was driven into the ambush and he was killed.

[Ohene] Now, about what time did this happen?

[Woewiyu] I think it happened some time in the early hours of the morning; I don't have the precise time, but I know that our forces took the body over to Kennedy Hospital and then they took it to Firestone, I believe, where our president was able to view it to confirm that it was Prince Johnson.

[Ohene] About how many people died in this ambush?

[Woewiyu] I do not have the precise number, but I know whoever he had with him would not have survived it. I don't have any count, but I know one thing—there is no longer any Prince Johnson.

[Ohene] How can I be sure that you have the correct information?

[Woewiyu] I believe that there are press people inside of Liberia, they work along with us, and I am sure the

information will be coming from there; but I am just giving you this first-hand information about the fact that he is no longer around.

[Ohene] Are you able to tell me on which part of Bushrod Island this happened?

[Woewiyu] On Bushrod Island, there is a place called Duala, on Bushrod Island, and this is where this took place. Duala, I think, is not too far from the Hotel Africa. It is a community called Duala. That is about the closest I can put you.

[Ohene] If indeed Prince Johnson has been killed, are you expecting his followers to join you?

[Woewiyu] We do not see anybody that was behind Prince Johnson in substance that we would say will join us, but if anybody was there, I am sure that they will now know that the best way to go is for all of us to work together, and we have no objection to that.

[Ohene] Do I get the feeling that you were beginning to fear that it was more important to get rid of Prince Johnson than to get rid of President Doe?

[Woewiyu] No, I do not think we have put any particular tag on Prince Johnson [words indistinct] that Prince Johnson had been made an issue, and we said he was an empty shadow that somebody had created to create some semblance of a terror factor that had to be put under control; but the question whether his existence was a priority, I don't think that is what our military people thought about it.

[Ohene] So now that you have now killed Prince Johnson, what is your next move?

[Woewiyu] I can tell you where we are, if you know Monrovia—we are at city hall, which is maybe less than a quarter of mile from the executive mansion, where Mr. Doe is held up. We are in the central part of Monrovia from the other side, so it is just a matter of time before we get rid of Doe himself.

[Ohene] The approach of the West African peace-keeping force—isn't that making any difference at all to your plan?

[Woewiyu] No, it is not making any difference in terms of whether or not we should change our strategy, because the plan itself, as it has been put forward, is not at all (?intended). No, there is no ounce, one ounce of intent on the part of those who put that thing together to stop the fighting or to cease the violence. [end recording]

BBC Reports Johnson Alive

AB1408183590 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 14 Aug 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Finally, back to that claim by Charles Taylor's rebels to have killed the rival rebel leader, Prince

Johnson—within the last few minutes we have been contacted by a person claiming to be Prince Johnson, saying that he is alive and still in control of the port area. Now a colleague of mine who spoke to Prince Johnson the day before yesterday spoke to this particular person on this occasion, and she is convinced that it is indeed Prince Johnson. And again within the last few minutes, the American State Department has said, quoting reliable sources in Monrovia, that Prince Johnson is still alive.

Johnson Interviewed; Woewiyu Comments

AB1408195390 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 14 Aug 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program; recorded passages in italics]

[Text] Is the Liberian rebel leader Prince Johnson dead or alive? The National Patriotic Front of Charles Taylor claimed today that they killed Johnson in an ambush in Monrovia last night. But by this evening, it was becoming clear that that might not be the case, with claims that Prince Johnson was in fact still alive. My colleague Elizabeth Ohene has been monitoring developments. Here is her report:

[Ohene] Up until yesterday, no one outside Monrovia had ever heard Prince Johnson's voice. Anyway, therefore, it was a lucky thing that he had phoned us yesterday and I had spoken to him. And I am, therefore, in a position to judge that if the person that I spoke to yesterday was Prince Johnson, then it was the same man that I spoke to a few minutes ago:

[Johnson] *I spoke with you yesterday and I heard the program over Focus on Africa, and while I was in the field inspecting soldiers and carrying out my national duty to my people, I heard over BBC that Taylor had ambushed me and he had killed me. Oh! This is Prince Johnson! He is alive! I believe in sincerity and truthfulness. I am alive.*

[Ohene] That certainly was the same person I spoke to at length yesterday, even if today he was a little more excitable. But then, I suppose that it is only to be expected. Seeing us from his point of view, he had heard on an earlier edition of this program reports of his own death and of his body having been identified by Charles Taylor. Prince Johnson said he was very surprised to have heard on our program the claim by the rebel spokesman from Mr. Taylor, Mr. Tom Woewiyu, that he had been ambushed in the early hours of this morning.

He said when he was returning from the port area this afternoon, a lot of the people who saw him had been very excited and expressed their relief that contrary to Mr. Woewiyu's claim, they had seen him alive and well. He shouted over and over again: I am alive; that Taylor is a liar. How can someone who wants to be president tell such lies? Taylor says he has killed me. That is a lie. Earlier on this morning, when Mr. Tom Woewiyu had called with this claim that Prince Johnson was dead, I

had been a little skeptical, especially since Mr. Woewiyu had on previous occasions expressed doubts about the very existence of Prince Johnson. Just before Prince Johnson had appeared in the center of Monrovia some two weeks ago, for example, Mr. Woewiyu had said in an interview with us that he suspected that Prince Johnson was in fact dead.

All day long, I had tried to get some words from the United States Department Special Task Force on Liberia [as heard] on the truth or otherwise of these allegations. It was not until Prince Johnson came on the line from Monrovia on his radio telephone link that moments later, a State Department spokesman came through with this message:

[Unidentified U.S. spokesman] *A reliable source who knows Prince Johnson told our embassy that he saw Prince Johnson today.*

[Ohene] A few minutes ago, I got through to Mr. Tom Woewiyu and put it to him that Mr. Prince Johnson had been on the phone protesting news of his death:

[Woewiyu] *Of course Prince Johnson is dead. If you have talked to him, you were surely talking to a ghost.*

[Ohene] *Well, the State Department also says that he is alive.*

[Woewiyu] *Alright! The U.S. State Department said they saw him alive?*

[Ohene] *They say that sources, very reliable sources, have told their embassy that he is alive.*

[Woewiyu] *Well, then, they must have another Prince Johnson and we have another Prince Johnson, because the Prince Johnson that was part of the Patriotic Front that (?went off) is dead. And I have, even though I am not in Liberia, I have no reason to doubt the report from our people that Prince Johnson is dead and they have his body.*

Meets Reporters in Monrovia

AB1508120590 Lagos International Service
in English 1030 GMT 15 Aug 90

[Text] The leader of one of the dissident groups in Liberia, Prince Johnson, has met journalists in the capital, Monrovia, after another rebel group said it had killed him. The rival National Patriotic Front, led by Charles Taylor, claimed yesterday that its soldiers had shot Prince Johnson dead in an ambush. Prince Johnson said instead of trying to kill him, Mr. Taylor's troops should concentrate on fighting President Samuel Doe.

Reports say there have been more clashes between the two rebel factions in the north of Monrovia and that government forces had also come under attack in the city center.

FRG Embassy To Evacuate to Ivory Coast*AB1508055990 Paris AFP in English 1828 GMT
14 Aug 90*

[Text] Bonn, Aug 14 (AFP)—West Germany will close its embassy in Monrovia on Wednesday [15 Aug] and evacuate the 20 or so persons still on the premises, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said here on Tuesday. The group will try to reach neighbouring Ivory Coast by road together with other foreigners—Moroccans, Egyptians and Guineans—under the protection of the rebels of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia, the spokesman said. Most of the Germans still left in the embassy on Tuesday were diplomats.

A first group of 50 people were evacuated on Sunday from the embassy, which is in the heart of the district where the civil war is now raging. Together with around 50 other Europeans, under NPFL escort, they reached the port of Buchanan, where they were lifted by helicopter onto U.S. Navy warships offshore. Some of them arrived in the Sierra Leone capital Freetown on Tuesday. A total of 300 Nigerians, who left Monrovia on Sunday at the same time as the Europeans stayed behind at Kakata, a main crossroads north of Monrovia, the spokesman added.

Nigeria**Army Spokesman on ECOWAS Liberian Force***AB1508111290 Dakar PANA in English 1044 GMT
15 Aug 90*

[Text] Lagos, 15 Aug. (NAN/PANA)—The Nigerian Army has announced that 756 of its officers and soldiers have been airlifted to Sierra Leone for the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peace-keeping force for embattled Liberia. The contingent is made up of 36 officers and 720 soldiers from various military units, Army spokesman Fred Chijuka told newsmen on Tuesday in Lagos. Col. Chijuka said that the operation had been completed with the airlifting of the last batch of soldiers on Monday.

The Army spokesman also announced that the leader of the Nigerian contingent, Brig. Cyril C. Iwese, would also double as the chief of staff of the ECOWAS force. Another Nigerian officer, Col. Rufai, garrison commander of the 82 Division in Enugu, southern Nigeria, had also been appointed chief of logistics for the force, while another Nigerian officer, whose name Col. Chijuka did not give, had been appointed the ECOWAS force's chief of communication.

Col. Chijuka said that although the ECOWAS force was already assembling in Sierra Leone, the regional body was proposing that the commander of the force, Lt. Gen. Arnold Quainoo of Ghana, hold round table talks with

the warring factions in Liberia to facilitate the operations of the force. He said that ECOWAS member-countries and other OAU members would contribute to the cost of the peace-keeping mission estimated at 50 million US dollars.

Col. Chijuka said that the ECOWAS force would move out of Liberia as soon as the hostility between the warring factions ended. It is hoped that peace would be restored in Liberia by October, he said.

Report of 900 Troops*AB1508080590 Paris AFP in English 2305 GMT
14 Aug 90*

[Text] Lagos, Aug 14 (AFP)—Nigeria has contributed 900 troops to the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group (ECOMOG), official National Television (NTA) reported here late Monday [13 Aug]. The report, sent to Lagos by a correspondent of the NTA accompanying the Nigerian troops is the first official indication of the strength of the Nigerian contingent to Liberia.

Officials in the Nigerian capital have kept the nation's participation and operation in the ECOMOG a guarded secret, observers noted. The airlift of the troops to Freetown by three Hercules C-130 and a DC-10 which started last Saturday, ended here Monday, sources at the airport said.

The Nigerian troops are expected to begin moving into Liberia next Tuesday with troops from Ghana, Sierra Leone, The Gambia and Guinea. Togo has also decided to send some troops down to Liberia to join the ECOMOG.

The Nigerian press Tuesday here gave prominence to the declaration of President Samuel Doe's close aide, Mr. Selly Thompson, who said that the embattled president would no longer resign in October, one year ahead of his term in office, because, according to him, that might lead to further bloodshed and political chaos.

National Oil Company To Seek Quota Increase*AB1408130990 Paris AFP in English 1147 GMT
14 Aug 90*

[Text] Lagos, Aug 14 (AFP)—There is a high chance that Nigeria and some other OPEC members will ask for an increase in their production quota to fill the shortfall due to the Gulf crisis, an official source said here Tuesday [14 Aug].

"It is almost a natural reaction for Nigeria and these countries to ask for an increase in their production quota to fill the shortfall created following the current Iraq/Kuwait crisis," said the sources, who is close to the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC).

An international embargo on Iraqi and Kuwaiti oil following Baghdad's invasion of Kuwait 12 days ago is depriving the market of four million barrels of oil a day.

The NNPC source did not name the other OPEC countries likely to ask for an output increase and would not say whether an urgent meeting of the 13-member Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries was being planned to discuss the issue.

But the source recalled Nigeria's warning last week that it was totally opposed to individual action by any OPEC member that could breach last month's agreement in Geneva on crude oil production and price. Nigeria currently produces 1.611 million barrels per day, but Minister of Petroleum Resources Jibril Aminu said earlier this month that the country, at the appropriate time, would definitely ask for an increase in its OPEC production quota.

"When the time comes for asking for an increase in quota, we shall definitely ask for that," he said.

He also said that the government was making a serious effort to increase the nation's crude oil reserves from 16 billion barrels to 20 billion and its daily production capacity from 1.8 million barrels per day to 2.5 million barrels per day over the next three years. Nigeria's 1990 budget was based on a crude oil price of 16 dollars per barrel.

Sierra Leone

ECOMOG Awaiting 'Green Light' Into Liberia

AB1408140890 Paris AFP in English 1401 GMT
14 Aug 90

[Text] Freetown, Aug 14 (AFP)—West Africa's unprecedented peacekeeping force was mustering here Tuesday [14 Aug] awaiting the green light to intervene in Liberia's bloody civil war. But with several hundred Nigerian troops yet to join the group, military sources said, and no cease-fire in sight between Liberian rebels and government troops, great uncertainty surrounds how and when the African force might be deployed.

Ghana's contingent of 800 men and 105 from The Gambia's fledgling army are ready to move while Sierra Leone's 360 strong contingent are undergoing "tactical training", the sources said.

Guinea has sent 500 troops according to the military sources, but their arrival could still not be confirmed. Only 250 of the soldiers Nigeria is contributing have reached Sierra Leone, the sources added. But it is not clear if they might be deployed to Liberia from elsewhere.

Apart from The Gambia, all the countries making up the monitoring group (ECOMOG) formed by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) are led by military presidents as is Liberia under the beleaguered former master sergeant Samuel Doe.

The offer of rebel leader Charles Taylor to meet The Gambian president Sir Dawda Jawara in Banjul within

the coming days has cast further doubts on when the ECOMOG men might go in. The community is also still trying to raise 50 million U.S. dollars to pay for the excursion.

For the National Patriotic Front of Liberia it has become a race against time to finish off Doe's estimated 1,500 loyal troops in Monrovia before ECOMOG can intervene.

Ghana's Lieutenant-General Arnold Quainoo arrived overnight to take charge of the West African troops. He met Sierra Leone president Joseph Momoh Tuesday and reliable sources said he told him the force would be going in.

If the rebel leader, who has warned that he will resist any intervention to the last man, wanted to get tough, ECOMOG would be tough too, Gen. Quainoo told the president. Military sources here said the intervention could not take place before Thursday or Friday at the earliest and diplomats believe the Banjul meeting could be expected to be allowed to take place before any move by ECOMOG. Mali, who had originally been due to send troops, will no longer be joining ECOMOG, military sources said. There is no information available here on the contingent Togo promised to join ECOMOG.

Plans Aerial Reconnaissance

AB1408155790 Paris AFP in English 1530 GMT
14 Aug 90

[Text] Freetown, Aug 14 (AFP)—The West African intervention force is to carry out a special aerial reconnaissance mission over Liberia within the next two days, military sources said here Tuesday [14 Aug]. Ghana's President Jerry Rawlings wants to take charge of the mission using his air force experience, the sources added. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings was expected to arrive later Tuesday in Freetown where the intervention force is gathering.

The Cease-Fire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) wants detailed information of the ground positions of the warring parties and the geography of Liberia to plan its deployment.

The ECOMOG force is under the charge of Ghanaian Lieutenant General Arnold Quainoo, who arrived here at midnight Monday after waiting five hours for the ferry from Lungi international airport, a Ghanaian diplomat said.

Gambian Contingent Arrives

AB1408160890 Dakar PANA in English 1450 GMT
14 Aug 90

[Text] Dakar 14 Aug. (PANA)—The Gambia's contingent of 136 soldiers to the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] Ceasefire Monitoring Group for Liberia (ECOMOG) has now joined other members of the force at their assembly point in Freetown, a Radio Gambia report monitored in Dakar Tuesday [14 Aug] stated.

The report said that the contingent, which included two majors, a captain and a lieutenant, left Banjul Monday in two batches aboard a Nigeria Air Force plane. In Freetown, they joined other members of the 2,500 strong ECOMOG force from Nigeria, Ghana, Guinea and Sierra Leone. The Nigerian and Ghanaian contingents respectively arrived in Freetown by air and sea Monday.

In an address to the Sierra Leone contingent, an officer of that country's armed forces reminded them that they were going to serve under a foreign command in unfamiliar surroundings, and he urged them to work at being worthy ambassadors of their country.

The TOGOLESE NEWS AGENCY, ATOP, in a report to PANA Tuesday, also confirmed Togo's decision on Monday to send a contingent of troops to join other members of the ECOMOG force.

According to the Radio Gambia report, the four officers in Gambia's contingent will hold key positions at force headquarters as personnel officer, camp commander, ADC [aide de camp] to the force commander and senior logistics commander in charge of transport. The radio also confirmed reports about rebel leader Charles Taylor's acceptance of the invitation of the chairman of the ECOWAS heads of state summit, Gambian President Dawda Jawara, to meet him in Banjul in order to discuss the Liberian conflict.

Taylor, whose acceptance of the invitation was announced in Monrovia Monday, also said he would be in touch with current OAU chairman and Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni, Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida and Ghanaian head of state Jerry Rawlings. He expressed the belief that regional organisations have a role to play in the conflict and that a meaningful solution to the problem could be worked out.

Other reports said Liberian President Samuel Doe, while accepting the intervention of the ECOMOG peace keeping force, would not like to step down as long as the fighting continued. Prince Johnson, the other rebel leader, has also accepted the ECOMOG force and said his men would lay down their arms when the force arrives.

Meanwhile, a GHANA NEWS AGENCY report said the ECOMOG commander, 51-year-old Lieutenant General Arnold Quainoo of Ghana, was due in Freetown by Monday from where he was expected to soon lead the

force into Liberia. Shortly before his departure from Accra on Monday, he told reporters that his troops would not use force to contain the situation in Liberia but would play a mediatory role in finding a solution to the crisis there.

Bundu Urges ECOMOG To Move 'Without Delay'

*AB1508110290 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 15 Aug 90*

[Text] The executive secretary of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States], Dr. Abass Bundu, has urged ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-fire Monitoring Group] to move into Liberia to restore peace without delay. Dr. Bundu, who is in Freetown, said the killings in Liberia are assuming alarming proportion and the earlier ECOMOG moved in the better.

He said one of the rebel leaders, Mr. Charles Taylor, of the Patriotic Front, has accepted to visit Banjul tomorrow to hold talks with the Gambian president, Sir Dawda Jawara, on the possibility of declaring a cease-fire. Mr. Taylor's views were made known at a meeting Dr. Bundu held with Mr. Tom Woewiyu, chief spokesman, and Mr. Ernest Eastman, foreign secretary of the Patriotic Front in Abidjan.

ECOWAS Force Aggravates Financial Problems

*AB1408173090 Paris AFP in French 2304 GMT
13 Aug 90*

[Text] Freetown, 13 Aug (AFP)—The intervention force to be sent to Liberia by the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] will cost about \$50 million and will cause financial difficulties to Sierra Leone, Western experts said in Freetown.

Last week, representatives of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund examined an "economic general draft" for Sierra Leone and found it satisfactory, official sources disclosed in Freetown.

A joint team set up by the two financial organizations is expected in Freetown on 29 August to hold talks with the Sierra Leonian Government on a structural adjustment program under the auspices of the IMF.

In the meantime, the IMF has suspended its economic aid to Sierra Leone because of the significant debt that country owes the organization. Last May, the Sierra Leonean debt amounted to \$90 million to the IMF and \$9.5 million to the World Bank.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

17 Aug 1990

